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44 CARS OF PRODUCE DAILY FOR PHILADELPHIA.

City is Third Largest Consuming Center for Leading Fruits and Vegetables—Origin of Carlots Reviewed.

The city of Philadelphia, ranking third in population among the cities of the country, likewise holds third place among the fruit and vegetable consuming markets of the Nation, with a total of 63,580 cars of apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, onions, peaches, potatoes, strawberries, and tomatoes received and unloaded during the four calendar years, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919. The quantity of these eight leading fruits and vegetables taken yearly by the Philadelphia markets represents about 5% of the total shipments reported for the country. This percentage compares with 15% for New York City and 7% for Chicago.

Approximately 16,770 cars of these fruits and vegetables were unloaded at Philadelphia in 1919, compared with 15,390 in 1918, with 14,730 in 1917, and with 16,690 cars in 1916, an average of 15,895 cars yearly and 44 cars daily. The total recorded shipments of these eight fruits and vegetables for the entire country were 375,982 cars in 1919, 346,717 in 1918, 311,869 in 1917, and 260,137 cars in 1916, an average of about 323,750 cars yearly and 887 cars daily. The record of shipments for 1916, however, was somewhat incomplete.

Home-grown Stock Not Included.

The accompanying table gives these statistics in detail. No home-grown stock is included. Although information covering home-grown stock is incomplete, its importance may be realized from the fact that the equivalent of about 340 cars of apples from neighboring areas were received in 1919, 631 cars of cabbage, 287 cars of cantaloupes, 168 cars of onions, 836 cars of peaches, 1,374 cars of white potatoes, 163 cars of strawberries, and 1,124 cars of tomatoes, all these having been received from adjacent points in less-than-carlot shipments, or by truck.

Approximately 11,670 cars of the vegetables mentioned were received during 1919, compared with 10,999 in 1918, with 10,068 in 1917, and with 10,756 in 1916, or an average of about 10,870 cars yearly and 30 cars daily. Shipments of the fruits were about 5,100 cars in 1919, 4,390 in 1918, 4,663 in 1917, and 5,934 in 1916, or an average of about 5,000 cars yearly and 14 cars daily.

Four times as many potatoes as either cabbage or onions were received at the Philadelphia market, and more than seven times as many potatoes as tomatoes were received. Reckoning a car of potatoes as 600 bus.,

(Continued on page 186, column 1.)

A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Live stock markets during the week, affected by the negotiations between the packing companies and their employees, showed an upward trend of hog and lamb prices. Most classes of cattle also made gains. The fresh meat trade was generally slow with prices holding steady or slumping except at Boston. At this market good gains were registered (p. 178).

In the grain markets declines on both wheat and corn prices were the rule. The bullish factors were ignored and bearish sentiment prevailed (p. 187).

Fruit and vegetable markets showed slightly weakening prices for some lines of produce. Shipments were approximately the same as for the previous week (p. 184).

Butter prices slumped during the week, dropping almost to the low point of February. Cheese markets were relatively steady (p. 183).

Hay markets ruled fairly steady due to light receipts. Demand for feedstuffs continues far below normal and supplies are ample (p. 188).

The demand for clover and grass seed continued to show improvement and prices rose accordingly. Red clover seed scored a larger advance than any other particular kind (p. 190).

Cotton prices advanced early in the week but declined before the close of the week's trading (p. 191).

WHEAT SUPPLIES IN THE UNITED STATES NOT EXCESSIVE.

Only Small Carryover Probable after Bread, Seed, and Exports are Provided For.

Two estimates of supplies of wheat in different positions in the United States were issued by the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates last week. On Mar. 8 the annual estimate of the amount of grain on farms was released, and on Mar. 10 the amount of wheat in country mills and elevators. The first showed 208,000,000 bus. of wheat on farms on Mar. 1, and the second, 82,000,000 bus. in country mills and elevators on the same date. To these totals was added the visible supply at terminal points, making a grand total in the three positions of 320,000,000 bus. compared with 338,000,000 in 1920, 359,000,000 in 1919, and an average of 315,000,000 since 1914.

The grain trade regarded the estimates as bearish, and the market was broken by selling operations that followed their publication. It should be taken into consideration, however, that since Sept. 1, 40,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat has been imported in addition to some 30,000,000 that passed

(Concluded on page 187, column 2.)

UNITED KINGDOM RETURNS TO PREWAR WHEAT IMPORTS.

Belgium and Holland Now Importing Half of Prewar Total While Germany is Taking About Three-Fourths.

Import figures for wheat covering approximately the first six months of the 1920–21 crop year show that the United Kingdom is again on a prewar basis, that Germany is surprisingly near it, but that Holland and Belgium are nearly 50% short of their average prewar requirements.

Two countries, Poland and Czechoslovakia, have imported small quantities of flour, whereas before the war the territory that is now within their boundaries included some of the richest agricultural land in Europe. Old Poland sowed nearly 1,500,000 acres to wheat and harvested a crop of some 25,000,000 bus. Yet in the last six months the new Poland has been an importer of flour. Czechoslovakia, just to the south of Poland, including Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and the western end of Galicia, should normally be an exporter instead of an importer.

Imports Reach 106,000,000 Bushels.

The United Kingdom from Aug. 1 to Feb. 12, or only a little more than six months, imported approximately 106,000,000 bus. of wheat, including flour. Before the war the United Kingdom annually imported, during the crop year beginning on Aug. 1, from 210,000,000 to 220,000,000 bus. While it may be too early to say that the United Kingdom has definitely returned to prewar wheat consumption, the first six months' imports seem to indicate this to be a fact.

Germany from Aug. 16 to Feb. 5, according to an English authority, imported 24,800,000 bus. of wheat, and flour equivalent to 1,800,000 bus. additional. On Feb. 5, 7,100,000 bus. of wheat were on ocean passage to Germany. The total of wheat imported into and afloat for Germany during approximately the first six months of the crop year was therefore 33,700,000 bus. At the same rate of importation for the full year the total would be 67,400,000 bus., which is 75% of Germany's average annual prewar imports. In this connection it should be remembered that Germany has decreased in territory—both consuming and producing. Before the war Germany imported from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bus. of wheat from Aug. 1 to July 31.

Holland, according to the official records of that country, imported from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920, or the first five months of the present crop year, approximately 9,000,000

(Concluded on page 192, column 2)

Live Stock and Meats

GENERAL UPWARD TREND TO LAMB AND HOG QUOTATIONS.

Most Classes of Cattle also Advance—Labor Negotiations Affect Trade Conditions.

Trade conditions at the leading primary live-stock markets during the latter part of the week ending Mar. 12 were more or less influenced by an uncertain labor situation following announcements by packers of readjustments of wages and hours effective Mar. 14.

The general trend of hog and lamb prices during the week was upward, however, and most classes of cattle showed advances at the markets under review. Exceptions occurred at Chicago, where fat classes showed little net change for the week, and at Kansas City, where the lower killing grades of butcher cattle and stock and feeding steers closed steady to slightly lower.

Combined receipts for the week at 10 markets were approximately 172,000 cattle, 518,500 hogs, and 223,900 sheep compared with 152,700 cattle, 583,300 hogs, and 241,300 sheep the week previous and 172,848 cattle, 571,018 hogs, and 186,843 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

Beef Steers Close Strong.

Cattle.—Despite comparatively heavy receipts, beef steers closed steady to a quarter higher, Missouri River points showing most strength. A top of $10.75 was established at Chicago, prime 1,635-lb. bullocks reaching that figure early in the week, with numerous lots around $10 to $10.70. Quality was exceptionally good, and the bulk of beef steers cleared at $8.75 to $10.25. Kansas City reported a broader movement of Colorado corn and pulp-fed steers, with choice native beeves topping at $10.10 at that point. Omaha also had a $10.10 top with the summit at East St. Louis $10.

At Omaha and East St. Louis butcher she stock scored a sympathetic advance, gains being relatively greatest on the best grades of cows and light heifers. Kansas City reported an easier market for common grades and Chicago showed little or no change. Canners and cutters were scarce and closed generally steady. Bulk of canner and cutter cows sold at $3 to $4.50. Under a light supply bulls held around steady at most points, due to a slow demand. There was a seasonal increase in the calf movement and vealers worked unevenly lower at Missouri River markets but closed steady at Chicago and higher at East St. Louis.

Country call for stocker and feeder steers was broad at all points under review, although there was a slackening of demand at Kansas City. At that market closing prices were steady to a quarter lower. Other markets reported supplies short of the demand with prices 25¢ to 50¢ higher. This movement carried feeder values to levels which many conservative traders considered dangerously close to fat cattle.

Hogs Gain 25 to 50 Cents.

Hogs.—Bullish influences in the hog trade were decreased receipts and a heavy shipping demand coupled with more active buying by local killers, such buying being due chiefly to uncertainties as to the effect the threatened labor trouble would have on receipts, slaughtering and distributing conditions of the near future. Net gains in prices for the week were mostly 25¢ to 50¢ at the markets under review, Kansas City gaining more on lights and medium weights.

The advance carried prices to the highest levels touched since last November. Extreme tops for the week were $11.60 at Chicago, $11.55 at East St. Louis, $11 at Kansas City, and $10.50 at Omaha. Average cost of packer and shipper droves for the week were $10.70 at East St. Louis, $10.34 at Chicago, $10.03 at Kansas City, and $9.77 at Omaha.

Average weights ranged from 200 lbs. at East St. Louis up to 251 lbs. at Omaha. These weights were from 2 to 5 lbs. higher than a week earlier. The higher average weight of offerings increased the relative demand for lights and underweights and widened considerably the price spread between these and the heavy kinds. Compared with the low spot in February, last week's average cost at Chicago showed an advance of $1.37 per 100 lbs.

Sheep.—Moderately decreased receipts of sheep and lambs compared with the week previous, and a material reduction in actual marketings since much double counting of arrivals was occasioned by a marked increase in supplies going direct to packers from other markets, and a good shipping demand for lambs from eastern killers, particularly at Chicago, were strengthening influences in this branch of the trade.

(Concluded on page 182, column 1.).

Stockyards Supervision Terminated.

The licensing and supervision powers relating to persons, firms, and corporations operating stock yards and handling or dealing in live or dead stock in or in connection with stock yards which have been exercised by the U. S. Bureau of Markets since Aug. 10, 1917, under the authority of the Food Control Act ceased on Mar. 3 in compliance with a resolution of Congress repealing the above act. The licenses of all such persons, therefore, terminated on Mar. 3, and the Bureau of Markets ceased all supervision work accordingly.

GENERALLY SLOW DEMAND CAUSES MEAT PRICES TO SAG.

Beef Prices, However, Make Good Gains on Boston Market During Week.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The generally slow demand for all fresh meats which followed Monday's advances caused prices to sag until late in the week, when the possibility of strikes due to wage adjustments at packing centers caused a slight flurry and some reaction at distributing centers.

Beef.—Monday's opening prices on both steer and cow beef were advanced 50¢ to $1 over the previous Friday at all eastern markets, with the range at Chicago practically steady. Excepting Boston, where additional gains were made during the week, the trend at eastern centers was downward. Chicago advanced 50¢ on choice steer beef, other grades holding steady under a fairly even demand.

Boston Market Strong.

The strength of the Boston market was a feature of the beef trade, with closing prices on practically all grades $1.50 above one week ago and 50¢ to 75¢ above Monday. New York and Philadelphia closed 50¢ to $1 lower than Monday, but approximately 50¢ above one week ago. There was a marked degree of firmness at the close caused by reports of unsettled labor conditions at packing centers. The demand for bulls continued to improve and prices generally ruled 50¢ to $1 above the previous week.

Kosher beef trade showed some unevenness followed by a sharp downward tendency at New York and an advance of $1 on the better grades at Chicago.

Veal.—Increased receipts of veal at eastern markets without a corresponding increase in demand had a depressing effect on prices and all of Monday's advances were lost. Under moderate supplies Chicago advanced $1 on choice veal, all lower grades holding steady and in line with the previous week.

Lamb.—Lamb prices at eastern markets continued to fluctuate. The usual Monday's advance, as during several preceding weeks, was lost before the close. Condi-

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 12.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 year ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	237	$10.02	229	$10.43	246	$10.49	250	$10.55	237	$10.50	241	$10.46	241	$10.34	236	$10.19	243	$14.95
E. St. Louis	198	10.50	180	11.25	198	11.00	200	11.04	203	10.93	229	10.64	200	10.70	195	10.49	218	15.01
Kansas City	234	9.52	230	10.07	247	10.19	237	10.33	228	10.45	235	10.45	237	10.03	233	9.54	228	14.82
Omaha	244	9.37	253	9.68	256	9.92	251	9.96	251	9.80	252	9.83	251	9.77	249	9.55	251	14.32
S. St. Paul	221	9.81	228	10.10	229	10.33	217	10.51	234	10.31	234	10.02	227	10.21	226	9.89	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Mar. 12.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	70,278	20,410	49,868	156,976	49,646	107,330	84,021	24,003	60,018
East St. Louis	12,271	3,231	6,348	58,504	28,654	30,414	5,034	500	2,927
Indianapolis	8,354	4,264	4,069	38,211	19,642	18,077	311	.....	305
Kansas City	38,992	14,665	20,479	43,147	14,029	29,046	33,222	8,639	27,040
Oklahoma City	5,704	1,786	2,773	15,480	482	15,489	1,100	.....	941
Omaha	37,563	12,707	24,856	77,183	25,684	51,499	55,105	19,133	35,972
St. Joseph [1]	10,452	2,841	7,272	26,067	6,593	19,907	18,165	1,279	13,120
St. Paul	19,031	6,449	11,438	47,334	10,777	36,219	9,845	6,726	3,399
Sioux City	17,694	9,041	7,621	45,024	24,478	22,183	3,264	351	2,776
Wichita [1]	4,893	2,872	1,496	8,766	409	8,561	454	401	59
Total	225,232	78,266	136,220	516,692	180,394	338,725	210,521	61,032	146,560
Previous week	204,767	74,183	120,691	571,976	176,947	383,456	229,300	62,490	148,739

[1] Week ending Friday, Mar. 11.

tions at Chicago were relatively steady until late in the week when most sales showed a slight decline. Heavy lambs of good quality predominated at all markets, although receipts of desirable weights were practically equal to demand. New York reacted late Friday and closed steady at prices slightly above one week ago, but $1 below Monday. Closing prices at Boston and Philadelphia were a full dollar lower than the previous Friday.

Mutton.—Excepting Boston where an improved demand for the better grades of mutton resulted in a slight upward trend, the tendency at eastern markets was downward, both New York and Philadelphia closing $1 below a week ago. Conditions at Chicago were unchanged and prices were generally steady.

Pork.—The uncertainty of the labor problem at packing centers was reflected in sharp and uneven advances on all pork cuts at Chicago after midweek and to a less extent at some of the eastern markets. Loins at Chicago advanced $6 to $7, and shoulder cuts unevenly $1 to $4. Advances of 50¢ to $1 were recorded on loins at Boston and New York, while Philadelphia showed a decline of $1 to $2 for the week. With the exception of Philadelphia, conditions at the close were generally steady at the advance.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Mar. 11.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	6,956	.....	278
East St. Louis	1,915	1,342	216
Fort Worth	1,981	2,570	286
Indianapolis	537	54	.....
Kansas City	10,720	1,914	2,547
Oklahoma City	1,582	482	.....
Omaha	9,809	.....	2,487
St. Joseph	1,115	289	451
St. Paul	4,353	4,610	448
Sioux City	4,493	807	235
Wichita	2,053	350	.....
Total	**45,514**	**12,418**	**6,948**
Previous week	34,867	10,396	10,136
Same week last year	38,625	14,625	16,362
State destination:			
Alabama	17	.....	.....
Colorado	7	1	.....
Illinois	4,709	2,016	134
Indiana	2,623	189	971
Iowa	8,973	4,228	355
Kansas	7,258	1,832	899
Kentucky	842	.....	.....
Louisiana	22	.....	.....
Maryland	190	.....	.....
Michigan	385	227	299
Minnesota	687	905	472
Missouri	4,810	2,220	926
Montana	25	.....	.....
Nebraska	7,036	239	2,486
North Dakota	21	.....	.....
Ohio	1,550	.....	.....
Oklahoma	2,281	561	.....
Pennsylvania	188	.....	.....
South Dakota	553	.....	.....
Tennessee	167	.....	120
Texas	1,348	.....	286
Virginia	469	.....	.....
West Virginia	141	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,193	.....	.....
Cuba	19	.....	.....
Total	45,514	12,418	6,948

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Mar. 11.	Mar. 4.	Feb. 11.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$24.50-26.50	$24.00-26.50	$25.50-26.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	27.50-28.50	28.00-29.00	27.00-28.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	14.75-18.00	14.75-18.50	16.00-19.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	26.00-28.50	26.00-28.50	26.50-28.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	42.00-43.50	41.75-43.50	41.00-43.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	16.00-16.50	16.00-16.50	16.50-17.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	13.00 13.50	13.25-14.00	14.00-15.00
Purelard, tierces	14.50-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.25-15.75
Compound lard, tierces	10.75-11.75	10.50-11.25	11.75-12.00

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAR. 15.

(Price per 100 lbs.)

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$11.30	$11.35	$10.90	$10.75	$10.65
Bulk of sales	9.75-11.00	10.25-11.10	10.00-10.65	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.50
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	9.75-10.25	9.75-10.40	9.25-10.25	9.50-10.20	9.25-10.00
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	10.10-10.90	10.30-11.00	9.30-10.60	10.00-10.60	9.75-10.50
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	10.75-11.10	10.40-11.25	9.50-10.90	10.25-10.75	10.25-10.65
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	10.75-11.10	10.50-11.25	9.60-10.90	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.00	8.25-9.00	9.00-9.40	8.75-9.25
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	8.25-8.50	7.75-8.50	7.50-8.25	8.50-9.00	8.25-8.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.75-11.00	9.00-11.25	10.75-11.50*	.....	11.25-11.75
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.25-10.75	9.50-11.65	9.50-10.25	11.00-11.75
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	10.15-10.75	9.75-10.50	9.65-10.25	9.50-10.25	.....
Good	9.60-10.15	9.00-9.75	8.90-9.65	8.90-9.50	9.00-9.50
Medium	8.60-9.60	8.25-8.75	8.15-8.90	8.25-8.90	8.00-9.00
Common	8.00-8.60	7.50-8.00	7.60-8.15	7.50-8.25	7.25-8.00
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	10.10-10.75	9.75-10.50	9.50-10.15	9.50-10.25	.....
Good	9.50-10.10	9.00-9.50	8.60-9.50	8.50-9.50	9.00-9.50
Medium	8.40-9.50	8.00-8.75	7.85-8.60	7.90-8.50	8.00-9.00
Common	7.50-8.40	7.00-8.00	7.00-7.85	7.00-7.90	7.00-7.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.50-9.50	6.15-9.75	5.00-8.50	5.50-8.50	5.00-8.50
Cows, common-choice	5.00-8.00	5.15-7.50	4.65-7.00	5.00-7.75	4.50-7.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.75-7.00	5.00-6.75	4.50-6.00	4.00-7.00	4.00-6.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.75-5.00	2.75-5.50	2.50-4.65	3.00-5.00	2.50-4.00
Canner steers	3.50-5.50	3.50-4.75	3.00-4.50	4.00-5.75	3.50-4.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	9.75-12.50	8.00-11.75	8.00-10.50	8.50-10.00	7.50-10.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.50-9.00	5.00-9.00	4.00-8.25	5.00-8.50	4.00-7.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	8.00-9.75	7.50-8.75	7.75-9.10	7.75-9.25	6.50-8.75
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	7.75-9.25	7.25-8.50	7.35-9.00	7.50-9.00	6.25-8.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	6.50-8.50	5.25-8.00	6.00-8.65	6.25-8.50	5.50-8.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.50-6.50	4.00-6.75	4.00-6.75	4.25-7.00	3.50-6.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	6.50-7.25	6.25-7.50	7.00-8.50	.....
Common and medium	.....	5.50-6.25	4.00-6.25	5.00-7.00	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.75-10.50	9.00-10.50	8.75-10.15	9.25-10.35	7.75-9.75
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	8.50-10.25	8.50-10.00	7.75-9.85	8.25-9.75	.....
Culls and common	7.00-8.50	5.50-8.00	6.50-8.25	6.50-8.00	6.00-7.50
Feeder lambs	7.25-9.40	.....	7.00-8.75	7.50-8.75	6.00-8.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	7.50-8.75	6.00-8.00	6.50-8.50	7.00-8.25	6.00-8.25
Wethers, medium-prime	6.00-7.25	.....	5.00-6.50	5.25-6.50	4.75-6.25
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	5.00-6.35	4.00-5.75	4.75-6.00	5.25-6.00	4.00-5.65
Culls and common	2.25-4.50	2.00-4.00	2.00-4.50	2.25-5.00	1.50-3.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MAR. 15.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Mar. 15.	Mar. 8.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 8.	Feb. 15.
Fresh beef:						
Steer—						
Choice	$19.00-20.00	$18.50-19.50	$16.00-17.00	.....	.....	.....
Good	17.00-18.50	16.00-17.50	14.00-15.00	$18.00-19.00	$17.00-18.00	$13.50-14.50
Medium	14.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	17.00-17.50	16.00-17.00	12.00-13.00
Common	12.50-13.50	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	16.00-16.50	.....	.....
Cows—						
Good	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	11.00-12.00	15.00-16.00	14.50-15.00	10.50-11.50
Medium	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	14.00-15.00	13.50 14.00	10.00-10.50
Common	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	.....	13.00-13.50	.....
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	12.00-13.00	.....	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	9.50-11.00
Common	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-9.75	11.00-11.50	10.00-11.00	8.50-9.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	21.00-23.00	21.00-23.00	18.00-19.00	23.00-24.00	21.00-22.00	18.00-20.00
Good	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	22.00-23.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
Medium	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	15.00-17.00
Common	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	12.00-14.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton—						
Good	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	9.00-10.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	10.00-11.00
Medium	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	8.00-9.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	9.00-10.00
Common	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	7.00-8.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	8.00-9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-19.00	21.00-22.00	.....	21.00-22.00
Good	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	20.00 21.00	18.00-20.00
Medium	16.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	16.00-17.00
Common	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	27.00-28.00	21.00-23.00	18.00-18.50	25.00-26.00	22.00-23.00	20.00-21.00
10-12 lbs. average	26.00-27.00	20.00-21.00	16.50-17.50	23.00-24.00	21.00-22.00	18.00-19.00
12-14 lbs. average	24.00-25.00	18.00-19.00	15.00-16.00	22.00-23.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
14-16 lbs. average	22.00-23.00	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	21.00-22.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00
16 lbs. and over	20.00-21.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-14.00	19.00-21.00	17.00-18.00	15.00-16.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	15.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-15.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	13.50-14.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	23.00-24.00	20.00-22.00	.....
Boston style	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00	14.00-14.50	17.50-19.00	17.00-19.00	16.00-17.00

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVESTOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR FEBRUARY.

[68 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	2,413	4,343	114	239	25	26	2,299	4,104	1,990	3,674	41	94	.....	.....	1,949	3,589
Amarillo, Tex.	1,508	3,878	112	66	776	1,227	1,508	3,812	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Atlanta, Ga.	2,535	1,678	1,224	1,431	.....	.....	1,311	247	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	(2)
Augusta, Ga.	1,010	1,557	549	651	211	362	461	906	104	215	104	168	.....	.....	.....	47
Baltimore, Md.	16,631	20,016	9,685	13,506	51	250	6,946	6,510	4,703	6,234	2,105	4,242	.....	.....	2,598	1,992
Billings, Mont.	32	860	27	1	.....	838	5	838	.....	46	.....	1	.....	45	.....	45
Birmingham, Ala.	1,303	2,291	1,267	2,158	.....	.....	36	33	63	148	63	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	3,232	4,538	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,874	2,557	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	39,927	47,064	9,523	14,386	271	812	30,404	32,678	20,241	19,585	4,781	5,195	.....	.....	15,460	14,390
Chattanooga, Tenn.	939	935	877	739	62	196	62	196	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2,225	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,225	75	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2)
Chicago, Ill.	243,117	294,779	150,247	206,529	21,796	25,396	92,870	88,250	52,457	56,581	46,643	52,103	.....	(2)	5,814	4,478
Cincinnati, Ohio.	23,075	27,915	18,149	19,473	1,157	1,383	4,923	8,442	8,114	9,883	6,142	5,519	.....	.....	1,972	4,367
Cleveland, Ohio.	16,397	19,509	15,638	16,892	246	160	759	2,617	9,117	9,257	8,947	8,738	.....	.....	170	529
Columbia, S. C.	316	408	316	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	173	70	86	45	.....	.....	87	25	137	41	72	41	.....	.....	65	.....
Dallas, Tex.	525	474	525	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	86	141	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	2,056	2,499	1,666	1,799	.....	24	390	709	525	699	409	532	.....	.....	116	158
Denver, Colo.	20,649	28,696	9,182	10,819	9,538	14,132	12,707	18,957	1,825	2,795	1,067	2,183	760	837	762	871
Detroit, Mich.	13,326	20,020	10,674	17,343	310	248	2,652	2,677	7,388	8,799	5,320	8,051	.....	12	2,068	748
Dublin, Ga.	315	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.	54,021	81,326	30,081	43,932	8,112	10,930	23,940	37,394	9,987	13,919	5,215	9,263	258	435	4,772	4,656
El Paso, Tex.	9,232	9,868	1,921	860	4,573	8,463	7,956	8,501	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Emeryville, Calif.	2,257	2,585	2,257	2,585	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	307	82	307	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	2,056	2,704	858	1,507	113	74	1,198	1,197	723	1,126	352	455	.....	.....	371	671
Fort Worth, Tex.	34,613	50,626	18,581	16,119	8,193	23,675	12,010	30,966	9,163	4,210	8,108	6,482	756	2,266	2,163	2,946
Fostoria, Ohio.	687	1,054	55	211	.....	193	632	843	563	680	20	150	.....	.....	543	530
Indianapolis, Ind.	32,765	34,960	13,910	17,532	1,929	2,964	18,855	17,428	12,647	11,157	2,292	2,000	.....	.....	10,355	9,157
Jacksonville, Fla.	220	816	220	752	.....	43	.....	64	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	67,758	62,856	67,758	62,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,212	30,833	35,212	30,833	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	124,712	157,448	72,467	82,742	38,742	59,247	53,455	75,358	14,668	15,393	13,721	16,013	719	473	1,019	2,123
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,111	1,533	633	1,038	336	248	478	495	79	43	23	.....	56	.....	56	43
La Fayette, Ind.	1,443	1,535	515	394	53	97	928	1,141	687	720	218	156	4	11	469	564
Lancaster, Pa.	4,377	12,811	170	452	.....	.....	4,207	12,359	317	3,418	110	156	.....	.....	207	3,262
Logansport, Ind.	58	178	7	2	7	.....	51	176	12	25	7	2	.....	.....	5	23
Louisville, Ky.	12,066	13,738	5,717	5,288	2,446	1,819	6,349	8,450	4,217	4,482	1,810	1,828	.....	.....	2,407	2,654
Marion, Ohio.	348	2,344	127	49	.....	.....	220	2,295	198	1,317	77	35	.....	.....	120	1,282
Memphis, Tenn.	191	470	111	.....	.....	152	332	437	29	53	34	.....	.....	.....	12	(2)
Milwaukee, Wis.	34,579	32,779	32,789	30,445	528	882	1,790	2,334	30,062	27,451	29,680	26,747	149	480	382	704
Montgomery, Ala. (Union Stock Yards)	5,124	4,166	208	404	705	714	4,603	3,605	192	119	4	.....	2	.....	109	.....
Moultrie, Ga.	708	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	5,251	4,763	3,115	2,986	623	814	2,136	1,777	1,312	898	979	892	.....	.....	333	6
Nebraska City, Nebr.	107	107	.....	.....	.....	2	107	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brighton, Minn.	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	12,542	15,331	11,104	10,342	939	1,020	2,099	2,662	4,576	4,789	4,886	3,579	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New York, N. Y.	15,282	16,197	15,282	16,162	.....	.....	.....	35	10,895	8,137	10,895	8,136	.....	.....	.....	1
Ogden, Utah.	5,954	4,138	595	977	2,672	2,280	5,359	3,161	23	496	9	37	.....	459	14	459
Oklahoma, Okla.	18,983	24,899	14,732	11,682	3,933	7,326	6,258	12,651	1,706	3,056	1,577	3,354	402	825	634	1,086
Omaha, Nebr.	97,802	109,099	58,406	68,178	20,050	6,683	39,396	40,921	4,407	5,507	1,916	3,090	.....	2,213	2,491	2,417
Pasco, Wash.	283	1,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	1,343	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2)
Peoria, Ill.	2,838	2,626	1,302	1,384	39	36	1,536	1,242	1,039	995	623	782	1	.....	416	213
Philadelphia, Pa.	13,756	14,312	13,732	13,954	.....	.....	24	358	5,708	5,466	5,708	5,414	.....	.....	.....	52
Pittsburgh, Pa.	41,378	41,391	11,606	10,314	.....	.....	28,999	31,105	15,475	15,087	6,256	4,687	.....	.....	9,623	10,375
Portland, Oreg.	8,863	11,496	4,043	5,973	431	1,803	5,285	5,419	535	979	245	786	.....	105	378	193
Pueblo, Colo.	1,383	2,770	.....	.....	46	179	1,368	2,787	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Richmond, Va.	1,344	1,631	935	740	50	40	409	891	225	190	205	190	.....	.....	20	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	44,014	55,108	26,730	35,517	6,026	6,841	19,078	19,441	4,979	6,400	4,509	5,846	228	161	357	433
St. Paul, Minn.	59,017	85,371	43,449	60,419	8,240	16,004	13,887	23,889	30,692	34,166	28,425	33,523	140	696	1,656	1,038
Salt Lake City, Utah.	3,671	3,677	1,562	1,145	688	.....	3,072	2,532	10	73	60	73	.....	.....	3	.....
San Antonio, Tex.	10,075	21,432	3,255	1,065	2,584	12,610	6,820	20,367	4,077	2,503	1,183	370	22	942	2,894	2,133
Seattle, Wash.	4,177	6,099	4,034	5,578	.....	.....	143	521	317	283	317	242	.....	.....	.....	41
Sioux City, Iowa.	42,638	61,181	23,096	29,626	13,292	18,451	21,051	31,882	1,364	2,591	1,267	2,430	41	126	80	131
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	969	2,035	471	464	49	39	470	1,550	29	57	16	19	.....	.....	13	37
Spokane, Wash.	1,272	8,212	796	2,674	202	2,235	360	4,268	84	715	79	317	5	68	5	229
Tacoma, Wash.	1,753	1,702	2,141	1,587	.....	.....	.....	4	322	106	194	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	1,641	5,175	903	1,215	55	.....	678	3,960	826	2,518	582	586	.....	.....	244	1,932
Washington, D. C.	1,579	1,568	1,556	1,568	.....	.....	23	.....	701	570	701	570	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	11,817	17,726	5,245	6,296	5,730	8,995	6,572	11,430	1,685	(2)	1,416	(2)	269	(2)	269	(2)
Total.	1,188,419	1,475,380	726,453	863,964	165,829	239,916	465,031	598,991	318,506	331,439	244,848	256,548	3,812	10,154	73,394	80,596
Increase or decrease.	−286,961	.....	−137,511	.....	−74,087	.....	−133,960	.....	−12,933	.....	−11,700	.....	−6,342	.....	−7,202	.....
Per cent.	−19.4	.....	−15.9	.....	−30.9	.....	−22.4	.....	−3.9	.....	−4.6	.....	−62.5	.....	−8.9	.....
Total for 2 months ending with February.	2,832,002	3,348,616	1,721,718	1,963,361	370,483	588,627	1,073,308	1,358,918	706,196	695,062	518,662	533,307	8,629	22,478	178,467	178,669
Increase or decrease.	−516,614	.....	−241,643	.....	−218,144	.....	−285,612	.....	11,134	.....	−14,645	.....	−13,849	.....	−202	.....
Per cent.	−15.4	.....	−12.3	.....	−37.1	.....	−21.0	.....	1.6	.....	−2.7	.....	−61.6	.....	−.1	.....

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[2] Calves included in cattle.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR FEBRUARY—Continued.

[63 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	62	122	62	119				3		21						21
Amarillo, Tex.	419	504				504	419	504	514	1,412				810	514	1,412
Atlanta, Ga.	8,784	9,681	7,155	3,898			1,629	5,783	246	185		185			246	
Augusta, Ga.	616	1,155	597	338			19	817								
Baltimore, Md.	93,764	99,362	72,729	73,156			21,035	26,206	12,817	9,492	9,740	5,945			3,077	3,547
Billings, Mont.	318	560	164	168		349	154	349	837	4,478	795				42	4,246
Birmingham, Ala.	2,696	2,147	2,696	2,147					4	18	4	18				
Boston, Mass.	333	991	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	20	337	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	139,533	119,666	30,474	45,525			109,059	74,141	133,459	106,662	21,900	27,720	211	1,975	111,559	78,942
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,098	909	1,098	909					38		38					
Cheyenne, Wyo.	16,800	256					16,800	256		2,100						2,100
Chicago, Ill.	815,799	616,079	614,285	448,293	150	344	201,514	167,786	342,451	284,164	242,487	225,218	12,060	31,441	99,964	58,946
Cincinnati, Ohio.	111,130	114,219	73,512	64,411	185	83	37,618	49,808	4,136	2,460	3,612	2,358		111	524	111
Cleveland, Ohio.	72,267	64,217	54,595	40,952			17,672	23,265	17,313	28,479	14,674	10,582			2,639	17,897
Columbia, S. C.	436	636	436	636												
Columbus, Ohio.	4,559	3,097	1,798	930	239	148	2,761	2,167	11		11					
Dallas, Tex.	6,508	5,300	6,508	5,300					14	7	14	7				
Dayton, Ohio.	12,419	10,584	7,043	5,928			5,376	4,656	264	139	192	133			72	6
Denver, Colo.	39,259	35,285	35,740	29,665	2,434	3,944	2,434	4,409	94,857	127,720	16,795	24,558	13,503	23,131	73,711	103,401
Detroit, Mich.	32,677	33,824	24,151	22,814	635	914	8,526	11,010	27,288	24,369	12,129	19,513	423	1,199	15,159	4,856
Dublin, Ga.	121	581					100	429		4						4
East St. Louis, Ill.	321,218	310,057	154,307	101,333	3,511	9,524	166,911	208,724	29,712	29,095	20,333	21,201	732	2,508	9,379	7,894
El Paso, Tex.	3,291	1,048	1,011	855		35	2,280	178	1,981	28,165	155	617	1,576	22,479	1,576	22,479
Emeryville, Calif.	1,525	1,200	1,525	1,200					9,441	12,414	9,441	12,414				
Evansville, Ind.	15,257	17,918	7,311	7,328	381	495	7,946	10,590	35	12		12		35	35	
Fort Worth, Tex.	36,703	44,945	25,738	36,723	5,681	2,145	8,176	6,197	8,426	11,302	5,368	3,371	693	1,080	1,775	5,132
Fostoria, Ohio.	7,120	6,050	1,090	1,337	275		6,030	4,613	813	801	20	20			793	781
Indianapolis, Ind.	229,960	173,076	99,185	110,167	710	1,101	130,775	62,909	6,043	5,791	1,419	1,463	11	271	4,624	4,328
Jacksonville, Fla.	13,268	12,058	13,178	9,334		348	90	2,724								
Jersey City, N. J.	64,162	50,253	64,162	50,253					132,799	86,487	132,799	86,303				184
Kansas City, Mo.	244,298	209,779	183,132	136,913	11,105	21,986	59,062	69,679	142,989	126,875	119,958	92,869	13,502	21,004	26,131	33,765
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,275	8,457	545	560			730	7,897		93		17				76
La Fayette, Ind.	11,115	13,783	2,389	2,167	889	300	8,726	11,616	185	169	81	90	10	2	104	79
Lancaster, Pa.	5,199	21,076	1,444	1,016			3,755	20,060	864	8,874	80	76			780	8,798
Logansport, Ind.	1,200	1,004	37	498	11		1,163	506	24	3	8				16	3
Louisville, Ky.	29,847	29,355	18,525	13,100	1,134	920	11,322	16,255	286	450	286	224				226
Marion, Ohio.	6,517	23,315	733	1,388	160	22	5,716	21,887	204	2,759	56	89			201	2,603
Memphis, Tenn.	1,280	4,927	735			474	565	3,988								
Milwaukee, Wis.	42,472	32,203	41,116	31,829			1,356	374	3,863	1,698	1,424	951			2,439	747
Montgomery, Ala. (Union Stock Yards).	20,950	19,715	326	665	967	3,502	20,025	18,633	71	260	31	72	6	81	34	81
Moultrie, Ga.	8,844		4,704				4,140									
Nashville, Tenn.	33,064	49,891	10,199	7,038		1,697	22,865	42,853	619	138	619	138				
Nebraska City, Nebr.	48,479	26,609	33,537	22,031			14,437	3,601		170						170
New Brighton, Minn.		973				973		973	1,834	3,012					1,834	3,012
New Orleans, La.	4,260	8,169	4,161	5,013	234	399	692	1,212	93	234	28	89	50	140	50	140
New York, N. Y.	72,024	50,864	72,024	50,864					26,212	8,580	26,212	8,580				
Ogden, Utah.	25,493	8,075	3,420	5,221	150	2,636	22,073	2,854	13,432	9,803	1,236	1,006	5,480	8,737	12,196	8,797
Oklahoma, Okla.	29,710	21,782	25,376	16,502	682	3,338	3,225	6,124	784	1,143	1,245	557		257	3	497
Omaha, Nebr.	326,486	221,290	243,608	159,627	330	2,473	82,878	61,663	184,639	178,810	129,384	120,440	6,653	3,[illegible]	55,255	58,370
Pasco, Wash.	112	100					112	100		4,283				4,[illegible]		4,283
Peoria, Ill.	42,027	28,878	11,936	11,159	128		30,091	17,719	176	70	176	70				
Philadelphia, Pa.	36,146	36,646	33,947	34,151			2,199	2,495	26,753	21,604	26,753	20,881				723
Pittsburgh, Pa.	175,237	171,271	40,163	28,253			136,130	143,009	60,518	44,404	10,303	5,933			49,427	38,418
Portland, Oreg.	18,997	17,347	13,724	9,481	1,690	1,512	3,734	8,374	19,054	9,881	8,246	5,255	1,138	617	11,600	4,253
Pueblo, Colo.	1,180	1,082	461				719	860	27,467	27,728			1		27,460	27,702
Richmond, Va.	17,972	29,641	17,931	29,517	41	104	41	124	384	8	341	8			43	
St. Joseph, Mo.	178,250	129,512	148,435	107,950	1,211	1,766	30,045	25,735	82,450	85,673	66,217	61,696	1,889	7,239	19,089	24,014
St. Paul, Minn.	236,457	204,867	185,790	166,705	13,021	15,828	44,355	38,697	41,620	27,167	12,941	16,399	1,553	3,147	30,005	10,092
Salt Lake City, Utah.	4,987	3,926	2,396	3,713	12		2,336	213	24,047	17,488	3,883	1,670	671		22,284	15,818
San Antonio, Tex.	5,778	3,223	2,759	763	526	26	3,019	2,460	1,453	2,403	83	102	654	2,020	1,370	2,301
Seattle, Wash.	21,449	13,896	21,356	13,896	93		93		4,590	6,444	4,590	6,224				220
Sioux City, Iowa.	201,117	189,224	128,268	118,882	2,803	2,923	72,986	70,734	16,578	37,898	15,417	24,029	597	3,951	1,074	14,191
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	41,704	21,335	1,834	95	546	455	39,581	21,240	44	592		216			40	376
Spokane, Wash.	2,976	3,649	2,328	2,792	465	841	622	841	2,302	1,451	2,253	334	36		36	
Tacoma, Wash.	3,471	3,624	3,586	3,248				3	3,838	756	3,630	912				
Toledo, Ohio.	14,287	29,165	2,996	6,900	110	387	11,291	22,265	3,147	12,681	300	263	128		3,265	12,418
Washington, D. C.	9,019	7,585	9,019	7,585					1,687	694	1,687	694				
Wichita, Kans.	29,606	31,291	28,862	28,663	744	2,316	744	2,628	363	697	244	471	31		138	226
Total	4,005,387	3,413,309	2,603,552	2,091,904	51,253	84,813	1,388,153	1,315,196	1,516,089	1,411,116	929,638	811,993	61,643	140,219	590,563	588,686
Increase or decrease.	592,078		511,648		−33,560		72,957		104,973		117,645		−78,576		1,877	
Per cent.	17.3		24.5		−39.6		5.5		7.4		14.5		−56.0		.3	
Total for 2 months ending with February.	8,701,461	8,663,969	5,635,018	5,618,912	94,549	174,728	3,051,121	3,023,872	3,307,637	3,015,169	1,930,422	1,733,644	149,794	451,418	1,277,907	1,296,062
Increase or decrease.	37,492		16,106		−80,179		27,249		292,468		196,778		−301,624		−18,155	
Per cent.	.4		.3		−46.0		.9		9.7		11.4		−66.8		−1.4	

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 178.)

Dressed market conditions subsequent to Monday were not conductive to strength in live prices, most of the large lamb and mutton distributing centers failing to hold advances scored early in the week. Net advances on fat lambs measured 25¢ to 50¢ at Kansas City and East St. Louis, 50¢ at Chicago and 50¢ to 75¢ at Omaha. At most points yearlings shared in the upturn and matured sheep also scored gains at Omaha. Ewes, however, held barely steady at the other points under review.

Lamb Top $11 at Chicago.

Chicago lamb top for the week was $11 on choice 80 to 87 lb. averages, with best 82-lb. shorn lambs reaching $9.60, and choice 100-lb. shorn lambs going at $8. Discrimination against the latter weights continued severe. A fair sprinkling of shorn stock reached Chicago but nearly everything appearing at other markets was in the fleece.

Shorn yearling wethers sold up to $7.50 at Chicago, best 98-lb. wooled yearlings going at $8.50. No fat ewes in the fleece passed $6.25 on that market. A fairly good call for feeding lambs was in evidence at Omaha and Chicago, but supplies were light and with killers competing strongly for everything with a decent flesh covering, the countryward movement was small.

Colorado continued to furnish a liberal percentage of the fat lambs marketed and will doubtless be the main source of supply at the large western markets for the next 30 to 40 days. Little complaint as to the condition or quality of offerings, other than that of weight, was voiced by killers.

Beef Steer Receipts Liberal.

Opening, Mar. 14.—Under pressure of liberal receipts beef steers and butchers she stock were steady to a quarter lower. Top beef steers at Chicago brought $10.75 and the bulk $9 to $10. Kansas City reported a top of $9.70 and Omaha $9.65. Calves were 50¢ lower at Chicago, and steady elsewhere. Bulls, stockers, and feeders held generally steady.

Hogs opened generally steady to 20¢ higher, with the exception of Kansas City which opened 10¢ to 15¢ lower and closed with the loss regained. Chicago had a top of $11.50, East St. Louis $11.40, Kansas City $10.90, and Omaha $10.50.

Lambs opened unevenly, prices being about steady at East St. Louis and 25¢ to 50¢ lower elsewhere. Sheep were generally steady to weak. Lamb top at Chicago was $10.75, at East St. Louis $10.35, at Kansas City $10.15, and at Omaha $10.

Conference on Standard Classes and Grades of Live Stock Held at Chicago.

A conference to consider the tentative classes and grades of live stock which have been promulgated by the U. S. Bureau of Markets was held in Chicago on Mar. 10, 11, and 12. The meetings were attended by representatives of the producers, commission men, live-stock exchanges, packing companies, retail meat dealers, and the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

The first day was devoted to a consideration of the classes and grades of cattle and calves. On the second day sheep and hogs were considered, and the third day was devoted to a conference of bureau representatives with a view to outlining a series of proposed bulletins dealing with standard classes and grades.

Every one present at the meetings agreed as to the necessity of having standard classes and grades for live stock and, with only a few exceptions, the tentative grades already promulgated were approved. These classes and grades are virtually the ones which the bureau has been using for some time in its live stock market reports.

COOPERATION WITH STATES.

The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture is cooperating with 27 of the 48 States. In 19 of the States cooperation is with the agricultural colleges, in 3 of the States with the agricultural colleges and the State marketing agencies, and in 5 of the States with the State marketing agencies only. Most of the field men are devoting their energies to the dissemination of information relative to improved methods for performing different activities which combined constitute marketing.

Several of the men are engaged upon investigations of existing market practices within certain States. The men associated with the State marketing agencies are largely engaged in service work such as issuing market news reports and locating outlets for various farm products.

The value of fruit and vegetable shipments is judged largely by the appearance when received. Fruit should be well graded or assorted, packed well and shipped when market conditions and weather appear from the daily reports most likely to be favorable.

FEBRUARY LIVE STOCK MOVEMENT SHOWS HEAVY HOG RECEIPTS.

Receipts of Cattle and Calves Below those of a Year Ago—Sheep Receipts Large.

Receipts of cattle, calves, and horses during February showed marked decreases compared with the corresponding month a year ago according to reports from 68 markets received by the U. S. Bureau of Markets. The greatest decrease occurred in receipts of horses where receipts fell 67,830 or 61.6% under those of a year ago. Marketing of cattle decreased 286,961 or 19.4%, while calf receipts fell off 12,933 or 3.9%.

Receipts of both hogs and sheep showed rather marked increases during the month. The supply of hogs coming to market exceeded that of February, 1920, by 592,078 or 17.3%. Sheep receipts showed an increase of 104,973, or 7.4%. Undoubtedly the comparatively low price of corn made its influence felt in increased receipts of hogs, though liquidation may also have been a factor.

Feeder Shipments Fall Off.

Movements of live stock back to the country were disappointing in that without an exception they fell far short of those of a year ago. Stocker and feeder shipments of cattle and calves decreased 74,087, or 31% while similar movements of sheep and lambs were 78,576, or 56% short of those of February, 1920. Shipments of stock hogs decreased 33,560, or practically 40%.

As might be expected from the above, local slaughter of hogs and sheep increased whereas that of cattle and calves decreased. The greatest increase occurred in hogs, amounting to 511,648 head, or 24.5%. Local slaughter of sheep and lambs increased 14½%, while that of cattle and calves decreased approximately 16%, compared with a year ago. Tables showing in detail movements of live stock at 68 markets appear on pages 180 and 181 of this issue.

Hide Prices Reach New Low Level.

The decline in hide and skin prices, which began last summer and has continued uninterruptedly to the present time, has carried the market to the lowest point reached in 20 years. The comparatively low levels touched in 1908 and 1904 have been exceeded in some instances by as much as $2 per 100 lbs. Despite the low price levels a better tone is apparent in the trade, several sizeable sales being reported recently.

The latest figures available regarding sales of hides and skins and stocks on hand are as of Dec. 31, 1920. These indicate increased sales during December, 1920, over November of 241,216 cattle hides, 56,581 calf and kip skins, and 379,035 sheep and lamb skins. Sales of cattle hides were the heaviest in four months. Despite these increased sales, stocks on hand showed increases in cattle hides and sheep and lamb skins, with a moderate decrease in calf and kip skins.

The following table shows stocks on hand Dec. 31, 1919 and 1920, and Nov. 30, 1920, as well as the number sold during December, 1920:

	Stocks on hand.			Number sold Dec., 1920.
	Dec. 31, 1920.	Nov. 30, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1919.	
Cattle hides	7,793,762	7,158,751	6,918,534	1,258,776
Calf and kip	4,577,681	4,915,261	3,022,910	445,779
Sheep and lamb	13,773,089	12,705,767	9,398,712	1,112,924

FEBRUARY MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers, carcasses	8,737	8,021	23,697	24,349	10,160	9,267
Cow, do	8,981	13,415	6,590	6,829	4,170	4,129
Bulls, do	484	473	898	1,904	251	214
Veal, do	3,078	3,405	34,286	41,540	7,365	6,749
Hogs, do	671	5	51	4,295	125	788
Lambs, do	51,264	49,247	98,654	74,240	31,782	1,815
Mutton, do	5,648	5,951	40,607	32,077	13,500	7,383
Goats, do			73	171		129
Pork cuts, pounds	1,834,643	660,370	4,034,541	2,011,558	2,460,340	1,474,952
Beef cuts, do	37,312	138,571	488,846	462,295		
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle, carcasses	5,272	5,251	38,788	41,805	6,932	7,338
Calves, do	7,535	6,244	41,518	38,594	3,807	3,560
Hogs, do	69,029	70,382	205,947	139,041	73,353	67,415
Sheep, do	28,685	4,858	154,248	104,528	22,072	15,094
Goats, do	1	55				
City inspection:						
Cattle, carcasses	12	16	379	162	612	555
Calves, do	1,665	4,169	12,898	9,899	1,333	1,608
Hogs, do	5,025	2,735	876	673	1,418	1,345
Sheep, do	2		910	893	4,788	3,121

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES ALMOST BACK TO FEBRUARY'S LOW POINT.

Weakness Developed During Week's Trading—Fresh Butter Receipts Ample.

The weakness which developed on the butter markets the middle of the previous week continued into the week ending Mar. 12. The opinion of many traders that the market would find a level around 50¢ for fine butter proved to be wrong, because increased buying failed to materialize and the receipts of fresh butter showed a tendency to increase and accumulate. At prices considerably below that figure the market was weak and unsettled.

Buyers themselves, it is true, have allowed their stocks to become low and will probably purchase heavily the moment the market turns. However, increased production and heavy Danish importations must still be considered. Sentiment was more pessimistic during the week than it has been for some time, but a little better tone was noted at the close, especially in eastern markets.

Danish Shipment Delayed.

The steamer *Heligolav* with a cargo of about 11,200 casks of Danish butter which was expected to dock at New York early in the week was diverted to Boston to unload passengers, but later proceeded to New York with the butter. The steamer *Drottingholm* is due soon with a cargo estimated at 5,000 to 8,000 casks, and the *Oscar II* has sailed from Copenhagen with a large cargo. Another steamer sailed about the middle of the month but as yet few orders have been placed for that cargo. Buying for the *Drottingholm* cargo was done at a time when exchange was high. Original buyers have disposed of a large part of this shipment at 46¢ to 52¢, duty paid. The butter on the *Heligolav* cost 41½¢ to 46¢, c. i. f.

Some New Zealand Shipping East.

Telegraphic advices from San Francisco state that the remainder of New Zealand holdings on that market are being shipped east. Offerings of fresh California have been made at relatively low prices but it is believed that in view of the condition of eastern markets, these have attracted but little buying. Because of weather conditions an early season of heavy production throughout the country has been predicted and information at hand appears to support this belief.

The increase over last year as shown in the latest report covering 80 plants of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association was about 32%. The make is said to be heavy in a number of sections. The warm weather and weak market have also been unfavorable for a successful storage deal. Very few sales were reported during the week at prices much above 40¢.

Truck Season Earlier Than Usual.

In the truck-producing sections of the country the season appears to be from two to four weeks earlier this year than usual, and considerable progress has already been made in the spring work.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 12.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER. (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	53	49	53½	52½	41
Tuesday	51½	49	52	52	41
Wednesday	50	48	51	50	40½
Thursday	48	46½	48½	48	39½
Friday	47	46	48	47	38½
Saturday	47½	45½	48½	47	38
Average for week	**49.50**	**47.29**	**50.25**	**49.42**	**39.79**
Previous week	53.41	51.91	54.08	53.16	41.96
Corresponding week last year	66.75	68.08	67.70	67.53	59.59

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 Twins.)	New York.[1]	Chicago.[2]	Boston.[2]	San Francisco.[2,3]	Wisconsin.[2]
Monday	27–28½	26½–27½	24½–25½	21	27
Tuesday	27–28½	26½–27½	24½–25½	20½	27
Wednesday	27–28½	26½–27½	24½–25½	20½	26½
Thursday	27–28½	26½–27½	24½–25½	20½	26½
Friday	27–28½	26½–27½	24½–25½	21½	27
Saturday	27–28½	26 –27	24½–25½	21½	27
Average for week	**27.75**	**26.90**	**25.00**	**20.75**	**26.92**
Previous week	27.75	26.93	24.75	20.79	26.71
Corresponding week last year	29.58	28.45	31.50	30.50	28.91

[1] Held. [2] Fresh. [3] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	46¾	Friday	43½
Tuesday	47	Saturday	43
Wednesday	46½–47		
Thursday	45½	Average	45 42

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Mar.12.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	7,799,214	7,543,708	7,666,686
Put into cold storage	645,968	440,056	636,141
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,220,382	3,734,962	2,814,478
Change during week	−1,574,414	−3,294,906	−2,178,337
Total holdings	15,136,846	16,711,260	12,975,158
CHEESE.			
Receipts	2,960,551	2,748,757	3,055,056
Put into cold storage	272,757	195,876	237,475
Withdrawn from cold storage	667,426	873,567	1,192,072
Change during week	−394,669	−677,691	−954,603
Total holdings	6,764,380	7,159,049	12,669,357
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts	2,504,096	3,067,947	1,659,174
Put into cold storage	924,271	1,364,685	1,015,840
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,746,350	2,492,209	3,540,546
Change during week	−1,822,079	−1,127,524	−2,524,706
Total holdings	56,644,767	58,466,846	53,995,549
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	440,544	397,509	275,183
Put into cold storage	87,466	26,495	15,085
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,135	4,285	3,403
Change during week	+85,331	+22,210	+11,682
Total holdings	124,157	38,826	23,196

Quebec's Dairy Production in 1920.

There were 1,813 dairies in operation in Quebec in 1920 compared with 1,867 in 1919 according to preliminary statistics just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of that Province.

The total production of butter and cheese for the past two years was as follows:

	1919	1920
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Butter	37,681,306	40,037,692
Cheese	58,044,719	52,441,504

The average price of butter in 1920 was 55¢ per lb. compared with 55¢ for 1919 and of cheese, 25¢ in 1920 compared with 26¢ for 1919.

WESTERN CHEESE MARKETS LACK FIRMNESS OF EASTERN.

Production in Wisconsin is Showing Marked Increase—Export Business Very Dull.

Cheese markets were steady to firm during the week ending Mar. 12. The new season of production is at hand, but the immediate outlook is regarded differently by various groups of the trade. There are those who feel that prices should be lower, but on the other hand business in certain local markets has even warranted slight advances on an occasional style.

The New York market continues to show a more or less firm feeling. Both local and shipping business has been good, stimulated largely by an active consumptive demand. Competition from other markets, notably those in the West and South, as well as a lower production, has resulted in light receipts of New York State cheese, for which there is a heavy local demand, and has caused prices to advance ½¢ to 1¢ on the large styles. If Wisconsin asking prices should be lowered, New York State dealers would in all probability lose much of the western and southern trade which has recently been theirs principally on account of better prices, and this in turn would have an effect on the wholesale distributing market in New York City. Export business is certainly lending no support. There has been some movement to Canada in odd lots of old cheese, some being sold as low as 5¢ to 12¢ per lb.

Doubt Firmness of Primary Markets.

At Chicago the apparent firmness of Wisconsin primary markets was accepted with more or less doubt, and buyers failed to show even ordinary interest in offerings. Continued dullness in trading and a feeling that country markets would soon be lower caused some weakness and concessions in price toward the close of the week were general enough to reduce quotations on Twins ½¢. A further factor with reference to Wisconsin business is that some of the regular trade has recently been buying New York cheese on account of more favorable prices.

Sales at Wisconsin primary markets during the week were mostly small lots. The general tendency of buyers was to take on no more stock than could be disposed of readily. Receipts at warehouses are said to be increasing rapidly, partly on account of the fact that many factories which have been making brick cheese are now changing over to the American type. The market on brick cheese is responsible for this, as fancy brick has been worth less than 20¢ at factories. Favorable weather has also been responsible for a certain amount of increase.

Lenten Demand Slow.

The lenten demand for cheese has been disappointing. This is attributed to the fact that fresh eggs which for some time have been beyond the reach of some consumers are now plentiful and can be secured at much lower prices, with the result that they have to some extent been used instead of cheese.

Growers Holding Onions.

Probably 50 cars of onions remain in the Greeley, Colo., district. Most of these are in the hands of the growers. With a limited demand and the prospect of Texas beginning to ship by Mar. 15, it is questionable whether all these onions will be marketed under prevailing market conditions.

Fruits and Vegetables

SLIGHTLY WEAKER PRICES SHOWN BY SOME PRODUCE LINES.

Potato Markets Irregular—Apples Held Steady—Sweet Potatoes and Cabbage Decline.

Apples, celery, and strawberries were steady during the week ending Mar. 14 and potato markets were irregular. Cabbage, cauliflower, and sweet-potato markets weakened while spinach prices were higher. Shipments of 15 leading lines of fruits and vegetables were 10,967 cars, compared with 10,685 during the preceding week and with 8,268 cars during the corresponding week last season.

Potatoes.—Round White potatoes lost about one-third of last week's advance at northern shipping stations, closing $1 to $1.20 sacked. Car lots in Chicago held at $1.20 to $1.25. Other middle western wholesale markets were firm at $1.40 to $1.65. At Colorado shipping points, No. 1 Rurals made further gains of 15¢ to 20¢, reaching $1.15 to $1.25 f. o. b. cash track to growers and at Idaho points closed 25¢ to 30¢ higher around $1 wagonloads cash to growers. Round Whites lost most of the previous week's gains at New York shipping stations, closing $1.05 to $1.10 sacked. Bulk stock held at $1.50 to $1.65 in New York. Maine Green Mountains were steady f. o. b. at 95¢ to $1.05 bulk. Sacked stock made further advance of 15¢ to 20¢ in Boston to a close of $1.60 to $1.65. Shipments of white potatoes continued to increase, the rate of movement reaching 3,773 cars compared with 3,349 the week before and with 2,452 during the corresponding week a year ago.

Apple Prices Steady.

Apples.—Baldwin apples strengthened at western New York shipping points, A-2½ stock from cold storage reaching $5 per bbl. f. o. b.. Leading wholesale markets held at $5 to $6. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps range mostly $3 to $4 per box in consuming markets. Liverpool quoted all grades of New York Baldwins at $6.84 to $10.75 per bbl. for the week ending Mar. 14 compared with a range of $7.82 to $10.94 during the week ending Mar. 7. Shipments of boxed apples were 406 cars, compared with 565 the previous week and with 463 during the corresponding week last year. Movement of barreled stock was 854 cars compared with 846 the preceding week and with 428 during the corresponding week last season.

Onions.—Yellow onions declined 5¢ per 100 lbs. f. o. b. western New York points, closing around 60¢. Consuming centers were generally slow and dull at a range of 75¢ to $1.25. Shipments were 374 cars compared with 368 the preceding week and with 238 during the corresponding week last year.

Cabbage Markets Decline.

Cabbage.—Danish type cabbage held around $8 per ton bulk f. o. b. western New York stations but declined about $5 per ton in eastern city markets, closing at $7 to $15 per ton. Northern Danish type stock declined $3 to $5 in Chicago, reaching $10 to $13. Florida Wakefield cabbage held at $1.25 to $2 per 1½ bu. hamper in eastern markets. Texas new cabbage weakened slightly in Pittsburgh, closing $35 to $40, while prices advanced $5 to $10 per ton in St. Louis, closing around $40. The Chicago market was steady around $40. Shipments of old cabbage were 219 cars compared with 281 the previous week and with 42 during the corresponding week a year ago. Movement of new cabbage was 390 cars compared with 441 the preceding week and with 578 during the corresponding week last season.

Sweet Potatoes.—Delaware and New Jersey sweet potatoes were 10¢ to 15¢ lower in eastern markets Mar. 11 at $1.60 to $2.25 per bu. hamper. New Jersey stock held at $2.50 to $2.75 in Chicago. Tennessee Nancy Halls were fairly steady in middle western markets at $1.60 to $2.25 per bu. hamper. Shipments were 305 cars compared with 377 the previous week and with 296 during the corresponding week last year.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

California *cauliflower* ranged 25¢ to 50¢ per crate lower in consuming centers at $2.25 to $3. California Golden Heart *celery* ranged $4.50 to $6.50 per crate. Florida Golden Self-blanching celery in 10-in. crates of 4 to 6 doz. bunches ranged $2.75 to $3.25 per crate. Prices held at $1.75 to $1.85 f. o. b. shipping points. Total *lettuce* shipments were 463 cars, compared with 471 the previous week and with 340 cars during the corresponding week last season. Texas *spinach* ranged 25¢ to 50¢ per bu. basket higher in consuming markets at $1 to $2. Total spinach movement to Mar. 12 was 1,944 cars compared with 1,181 cars to corresponding date last season. Florida *strawberries* were steady in city wholesale markets, ranging 40¢ to 75¢ per qt. Florida *tomatoes* were fairly steady in consuming centers, ranging $4 to $6.50 per 6-basket carrier.

Heavy Shipments of Florida Celery.

Shipments of celery from Florida were approximately 1,500 cars prior to Mar. 1 compared with 1,000 cars to the corresponding date a year ago and with a total movement last season of 2,992 cars.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Mar. 14.	This season. Mar. 7.	One year ago.
New York	316	$1.45- 1.50	$1.65- 1.75	$5.50-5.70
Boston	182	[1] 1.65- 1.80	[1] 1.40- 1.50	5.00
Philadelphia	116	1.35	1.50	5.00-5.25
Baltimore	26	1.50	1.50	5.35
Pittsburgh	139	1.50- 1.55	1.65- 1.75	5.50
Cleveland	43	1.50- 1.55	1.50- 1.60	5.50
Cincinnati	52	1.50	1.50	5.35-5.50
Detroit	25	1.40	1.35- 1.40	5.25-5.50
Chicago	378	[2] 1.20- 1.25	[2] 1.20- 1.30	[2] 5.15-5.30
St. Louis	119	1.50	1.60	5.60-5.70

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

New York	71	$0.75- 1.00	$1.00- 1.25	$6.00
Boston	37	1.10- 1.25	.75- 1.00	
Philadelphia	27	1.00- 1.15	.90- 1.00	6.25-6.50
Baltimore	10	1.00	1.00- 1.10	6.50-6.75
Pittsburgh	11	1.00- 1.25	.65- .90	6.00
Cleveland	7	.60- .75	.60- .75	6.00-6.50
Cincinnati	4	.90- 1.00	.90- 1.00	6.00-6.50
Detroit	4	.75- 1.00	.85- 1.00	5.50-7.00
Chicago	21	1.00- 1.25	.90- 1.25	5.00-6.00
St. Louis	14	[3] .50- .85	[3] .75- 1.00	
Kansas City	6	[3] .75- 1.00	[3] .75- 1.00	

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, Bulk, per ton.

New York	48	$14.00-15.00	$18.00-20.00	$100-110
Boston	8	[4] .75- 1.00	[4] .75- 1.00	[4] 5
Philadelphia	27	7.00-10.00	12.00-15.00	90-100
Baltimore	7	10.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	90- 95
Pittsburgh	19	10.00-12.00	12.00-15.00	
Cleveland	11	8.00-15.00	12.00-25.00	
Chicago	26	10.00-13.00	15.00-16.00	
St. Louis	16			
Kansas City	18	[5] 1.60	[5] 1.00	

CABBAGE, Florida Wakefields, 1½-Bu. Hampers.

New York	38	$1.75- 2.00	$1.25- 1.50	$3.00-3.25
Boston	15	1.25- 1.37		[4] 5.50
Philadelphia	29	1.25- 1.75	1.50- 1.75	2.75-3.00
Baltimore	23	1.60- 1.65	1.60- 1.65	2.50-2.75
Pittsburgh	27	[6] 30.00-40.00	2.50	2.00-2.25
Cleveland	15	2.00	2.00- 2.15	
Detroit	7	[6] 60.00		[6] 4.00
Chicago	46	[6] 40.00	[6] 40.00	2.50-2.75
St. Louis	16	[6] 40.00	[6] 30.00-35.00	
Kansas City	14	[7] 1.75	[7] 2.00- 2.25	

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties, Bushel Hampers.

New York	35	$2.00- 2.25	$2.25- 2.35	$2.65-2.85
Boston	7	2.00- 2.25	2.00- 2.15	3.00
Philadelphia	6	1.60- 1.75	1.30- 1.90	2.25
Baltimore	2	2.00- 2.10	1.75- 1.90	2.25-2.40
Pittsburgh	33	1.75- 2.00	1.85- 2.00	2.40-2.60
Cleveland	21	2.00- 2.15	2.10- 2.15	2.50-2.60
Cincinnati	17	[8] 2.00	[8] 2.00- 2.10	[8] 1.80-1.85
Detroit	6	2.25	2.50	2.85
Chicago	28	2.50- 2.75	2.60- 2.75	2.75-3.00
St. Louis	4		[8] 1.65- 1.75	[8] 1.80-1.90
Kansas City	7	[8] 1.60	[8] 1.75	[8] 1.65-1.75

CELERY, Florida Golden Self-blanching, 10-inch Crates.

New York	53	$3.00- 3.25	$2.50- 2.75	$3.75-4.00
Boston	16	3.00- 3.25	3.00	
Philadelphia	55	2.00- 2.50	2.75- 3.00	4.00-4.25
Baltimore	18	2.75	3.25	3.65-4.00
Pittsburgh	32	2.00	2.75- 3.00	3.75-4.25
Cleveland	21	3.00- 3.25	3.00- 3.25	3.50-3.75
Cincinnati	15	2.75	2.75	3.50-4.00
Detroit	9	3.00- 3.25	2.50- 2.75	
Chicago	67	2.75- 3.00	2.50- 2.75	3.75-4.25

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A2½ inches, Barrels.

New York	140	$5.00- 5.50	$5.50- 5.75	$8.00-8.50
Boston	33	5.75- 6.00	6.00	8.50-9.00
Philadelphia	41	5.00- 5.50	5.00- 5.75	8.00-9.00
Baltimore	28	5.50- 5.75	5.50- 5.75	
Pittsburgh	111	5.00- 5.50	5.00- 5.50	8.00-8.50
Cleveland	47	5.00- 5.75	5.50- 6.00	8.50
Cincinnati	29	6.00	5.75- 6.00	8.75-9.00
Detroit	15	5.50- 5.75	5.25- 5.50	8.50
Chicago	63	5.00- 5.50	5.00- 5.50	9.00-9.50
St. Louis	31	5.00- 5.25	5.50	6.75-7.00
Kansas City	9	[9] 5.50- 6.00	[9] 5.00- 5.75	7.25-7.75

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, Boxes.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Mar. 14	This season. Mar. 7	One year ago.
New York	74	$3.00- 4.50	$3.25- 4.50	$3.50-3.75
Philadelphia	25	3.00- 3.75	2.75- 4.00	3.25-4.00
Cleveland	7	3.50- 3.75	3.75	4.00
Detroit	6	3.25- 4.25	3.00- 4.00	
Chicago	23	3.00- 3.75	3.00- 3.50	3.50-3.75
Kansas City	35	3.50- 4.00	3.50- 4.00	3.75-4.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.15- 1.18	$1.25	$5.00
Presque Isle, Me.	[5] .95- 1.05	[5] 0.95- 1.05	[5] 3.85-4.00
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.05- 1.10	1.10- 1.20	4.95-5.00
Waupaca, Wis.	1.00- 1.05	1.10- 1.25	4.95-5.05
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.15- 1.20	1.05- 1.25	4.95-5.10
Onions (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	.60	.65	
Cabbage (bulk ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.	8.00	8.00	
Celery (10 in. crate).			
Sanford, Fla.	1.75	1.85	3.00
Apples (bbls.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	5.00	4.75- 5.00	8.00-8.25
Apples (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.	2.25- 2.60		3.15

[1] Green Mountains.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Red varieties.
[4] Barrels.
[5] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[6] Texas bulk per ton.
[7] Texas bulk per 100 lbs.
[8] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[9] Middle Western Ben Davis.

SHIPMENTS OF MAINE POTATOES FROM MARCH 1 TO END OF PRESENT SEASON MAY TOTAL MORE THAN 6,000 CARS

It is the prevailing opinion of local authorities that Maine will ship between 6,000 and 6,500 cars of potatoes from Mar. 1 to the end of the shipping season. A comparison of data for 1920 and for this season indicates that this opinion is reasonably correct, according to the field agent of the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

The official estimate of stocks on hand in Maine on Jan. 1, 1920, was 13,992,000 bus. and on Jan. 1, 1921, 12,177,000 bus. Shipments from Jan. 4 to the end of the shipping season last year were 11,893 cars, the equivalent of 8,919,750 bus., or 65% of the stocks on hand Jan. 1. If shipments to the close of the present season are the same proportion of January stocks, the total movement after Jan. 1 should approach 10,550 cars. Shipments between Jan. 4 and Mar. 1 of this year were 4,188 cars, which would indicate 6,362 cars remaining to be shipped, if the assumed total is approximately correct.

Maine shipment figures for some time this season have remained about 5,000 cars short of last year's totals for corresponding dates. It is conceded generally that this smaller movement probably can not be offset by heavier late-season shipments because of smaller supplies on hand and sharply contrasted market conditions. A recent local estimate places stocks on hand Mar. 1 as 30% of the field crop, or approximately 6,642,000 bus., the equivalent of 8,856 cars. It is reasonable to estimate that at least 65%, or 5,757 cars, of these will be moved, which is an average of about 75 cars each day for the remainder of the active shipping season.

It is evident, therefore, that one method of estimation places the probable total shipments after Mar. 1 as 5,757, while another indicates 6,362 as more nearly correct. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that around 6,000 cars will yet be moved, and if market conditions improve sufficiently to encourage shippers to operate more freely, it is possible that the total movement for the season will considerably exceed that amount.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections During February Totaled 1,398.

Fruit and vegetable inspections during the month of February showed a reduction as compared with the same month last year. Very little freezing injury was reported owing to the generally mild weather this winter. Compared with the month of January, this year, the number of inspections was approximately the same.

Most offices of the bureau were able to comply with all requests for inspections received though one or two offices were compelled to decline some applications.

[Car lots and less.]

Market.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Total, Feb., 1921.	Total, Feb., 1920.
Atlanta	11	11	22	42
Baltimore	23	30	53	80
Boston	27	44	71	97
Buffalo	16	18	34	33
Chicago	117	88	205	333
Cincinnati	22	11	33	61
Cleveland	15	47	62	92
Columbus	3	4	7	22
Detroit	8	8	16	52
Fort Worth	4	11	15	30
Houston	11	22	33	42
Indianapolis	13	22	35	62
Kansas City	15	35	50	87
Los Angeles	6	1	7	.....
Memphis	13	20	33	35
Milwaukee	12	2	14	40
Minneapolis	27	19	46	40
New Orleans	14	38	52	73
New York	31	68	99	163
Omaha	4	8	12	21
Philadelphia	201	51	252	118
Pittsburgh	44	145	187	263
St. Louis	6	22	28	99
Washington	14	18	32	41
Total	657	741	1,398	1,926

Yakima Valley Potato Growers Holding Much Stock.

As in most other potato growing sections of the country, the growers in the Yakima Valley, Washington, this spring are disappointed in the prevailing prices and are holding approximately 1,000 cars of potatoes still unsold.

Early last autumn some stock was sold around $35 per ton. Since then prices have gradually declined and according to local reports received lately it is difficult for growers to move their stock at around $15 per ton, sacked. The stock being held in the Yakima Valley is mostly of the Netted Gem variety.

Colorado Potato Holders Rather Confident.

In the Greeley district of northern Colorado 1,250 cars of potatoes remained March 1, according to the local field station of the U. S. Bureau of Markets. Of these, 98% are stored in farmers' dugouts. Of this stock probably only 700 cars will be shipped. The remaining stocks may be used for seed, as it is estimated locally that 35% of the production in the Greeley district this year will be held for planting purposes. The total shipments to date this season are 2,685 cars compared with 1,350 to the same date last year and 3,320 to the same date in the 1918 season.

The market was rather active late in February and early in March, advancing from 60¢ to $1.20 per 100 lbs. March 10 with good demand. It seems to be the opinion of most of the dealers in the district that the market will remain fairly steady until the close of the season. Most growers are inclined to hold for higher prices, and do not care to sell their stock. The potatoes are in good condition, but the warm weather may cause sprouting. The far Western States may be able to market all potatoes remaining to be shipped. California is short and has been drawing on Idaho for a large share of its supply, which gives Colorado a wider field of distribution.

The potato acreage in northern Colorado may be increased this year one-third or more over the past season's acreage, because of the cheapness of seed and the low price offered by factories for sugar beets for next fall's delivery.

Colorado Beet Growers Considering Potatoes.

Colorado sugar companies are reported to have offered the beet growers $7 per ton for sugar beets. As yet the growers have not signed the contracts, hoping to get better prices. The sugar factories appear to be carrying enormous stocks of this year's sugar in their various warehouses throughout the country.

The growers assert that they can realize more profit from potatoes than from sugar beets at $7 per ton. They expect labor will be much cheaper next fall and the cost of harvesting potatoes is far below that of harvesting sugar beets.

ENGLISH APPLE MARKET.

Week Ending Mar. 14.

Variety.	Market.	Price.[1]
Oregon:		*Boxes.*
Extra Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	London	$4.10- 4.50
Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	do	3.91- 4.30
C Grade Yellow Newtowns.	do	3.32- 3.71
California: Yellow Newtowns, all grades.	do	3.32- 3.71
Oregon: Winesaps, all grades.	do	3.52- 3.71
Oregon:		
Yellow Newtowns, extra fancy.	Liverpool	3.81- 4.27
Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	do	3.81- 4.27
C Grade Yellow Newtowns.	do	3.27- 3.91
C Grade Winesaps	do	3.32
New York:		*Barrels.*
Ganos, all grades	London	9.77-10.16
Ben Davis, all grades	do	9.77-10.36
Rhode Island Greenings, all grades.	do	10.26-10.75
Baldwins, all grades	do	8.79-10.75
Virginia: Yellow Newtowns, all grades.	do	12.70-13.29
New York:		
Rhode Island Greenings, all grades.	Liverpool	7.82-10.36
Baldwins, 2½ in	do	6.84-10.75
Virginia: Yellow Newtowns, all grades.	do	7.82-12.51
Maine:		
No. 1 Ben Davis	do	7.43- 8.60
No. 2 Ben Davis	do	6.84- 8.21
Baldwins, all grades	do	5.86- 7.43
New York:		
Rhode Island Greenings, all grades.	Manchester	5.86-10.16
Baldwins, all grades	do	5.86-10.75
Ben Davis, all grades	do	8.01- 8.79
Ben Davis, all grades	Hull	9.77
Virginia:		
Yellow Newtowns, all grades.	do	11.73-13.68
Ben Davis, all grades	Glasgow	5.86- 9.77
Baldwins	Southampton	7.82- 9.97
Ganos, all grades	do	9.77-11.53
Ben Davis, all grades	do	9.19-10.36

[1] Converted from English quotations according to the rate of exchange on Mar. 12, when £1 was worth $3.91 and a shilling 19¢.

On Mar. 14 there were afloat for the United Kingdom 58,000 bbls. and 48,000 boxes of apples.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Mar. 12.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	406	463	565	31,629	41,320	45,589
Barreled	854	428	846	60,440	38,628	41,324
Cabbage:						
Old	219	42	281	31,536	23,319	23,456
New	390	578	441	[1] 2,456	[1] 3,756	[1] 31,586
Cauliflower	230	129	311	3,186	2,385	2,597
Celery:						
Old	107	51	139	10,058	6,595	6,775
New	360	182	344	[1] 2,165	[1] 1,294	[1] 2,992
Dry beans	183	109	229	4,250	4,464	6,920
Grapefruit	397	533	308	7,219	6,470	11,218
Lemons	191	111	150	3,388	3,085	8,624
Lettuce	463	340	471	7,847	5,870	12,424
Onions	374	238	368	24,393	19,834	20,553
Oranges	1,971	1,876	2,003	31,216	25,529	46,763
Potatoes:						
Sweet	305	296	377	14,935	13,474	15,465
White	3,773	2,452	3,349	154,271	142,024	160,384
Spinach	264	65	139	1,944	1,181	2,396
Strawberries	53	2	6	65	3	8,524
Tomatoes	158	314	136	576	1,169	2,947
Vegetables [2]	213	59	225	1,819	1,080	13,786
Total	10,937	8,268	10,685	383,915	336,430	429,745

[1] Not included in totals. [2] Mixed and bunched.

Celery Shipments Exceed Last Season's.

Celery shipments from New York and California prior to Mar. 1 exceeded last season's total movement by about 2,000 cars.

PRODUCE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

(Continued from front page.)

approximately 4,125,000 bus., or over 1% of the total potato crop, and an average of about 11,400 bus. daily, were received annually, in addition to the home-grown stock from neighboring areas.

The total shipments of cantaloupes to all markets were 21,954 cars in 1919, 13,619 cars in the short-crop year of 1918; and 17,430 in 1917. The low receipts in 1918 were reflected in the prices received. The average range of jobbing prices at the Philadelphia market on California Standard 45s during that season was $3.50 to $4.80, compared with $2.58 to $3.71 in 1917, and with $3 to $4.60 for the 1919 season.

As was true in other cities, owing to increased production and intensive marketing campaigns, the receipts of boxed apples for consumption increased in 1919 about 125% over those of 1916. Washington orchardists furnished over 90%. While the receipts of boxed apples have shown a generally increasing trend, the unloads of barreled apples have tended to decrease. In 1919, the total reported shipments of barreled apples for the entire country reached 42,170 cars, compared with 40,621 cars in 1918, with 31,557 in 1917, and with 30,011 in 1916. The receipts at Philadelphia in 1919 were 2,083 cars, compared with 2,557 in 1918, with 2,104 in 1917, and with 2,999 cars in 1916.

Of the 11,250 cars of apples received on the Philadelphia market during the past four calendar years, New York State sent 4,348 cars, Virginia and West Virginia 2,171, Pennsylvania 1,464, and Washington 1,352 cars. Delaware and Maryland supplied 771 cars. New York contributed 3,616 of the 6,488 cars of cabbage received during the four-year period, while Florida sent 982 cars, South Carolina 679 cars, and Virginia 784 cars.

The far western producing fields in Arizona, California, and Colorado supplied 1,840 cars of cantaloupes during the four-year period, compared with 1,275 cars from the older eastern areas in Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, and North Carolina. California, of course, led with 1,245 cars, followed by North Carolina with 603 cars.

New York supplied 2,091 of the 6,100 cars of onions received during the four-year period, while Texas followed with 1,244 cars. Massachusetts contributed 847 cars of onions, while Ohio sent 471 and New Jersey 353 cars. Georgia growers led in the number of cars of peaches, with 2,442 out of the total of 3,747 cars received during the four-year period. New York and Delaware furnished 602 and 129 cars, respectively.

(Concluded on page 189, column 3.)

CARLOADS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNLOADED AT PHILADELPHIA.

By Months.

Crop and year.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Apples:													
1919	2,865	213	177	170	111	59	22	5	18	261	738	611	480
1918	2,701	150	217	247	150	81	14	7	39	292	664	501	33
1917	2,343	192	166	262	150	125	49	3	8	147	563	429	249
1916	3,342	233	255	279	253	175	54	19	36	263	907	595	273
Average		197	204	240	166	110	35	8	25	240	718	534	335
Cabbage:													
1919	1,662	162	179	179	138	193	152	3	7	66	196	243	144
1918	1,936	119	137	197	275	315	106	6	3	112	188	324	154
1917	1,325	84	58	119	52	85	126	12	3	100	339	222	125
1916	1,565	168	172	192	212	224	173	12	0	27	137	143	105
Average		133	137	172	169	204	139	8	3	76	215	233	132
Cantaloupes:													
1919	1,049					0	203	360	295	114	77		
1918	493					0	71	206	126	62	28		
1917	814					0	52	379	227	90	66		
1916	924					4	149	341	280	139	11		
Average						1	119	321	232	101	45		
Onions:													
1919	1,398	162	112	158	66	117	80	50	77	176	149	146	105
1918	1,542	108	121	162	80	163	88	47	116	161	233	160	103
1917	1,606	154	110	88	94	172	122	81	74	167	262	178	104
1916	1,574	116	137	190	151	202	84	35	102	145	197	111	104
Average		135	120	149	98	164	94	53	92	162	210	149	104
Peaches:													
1919	944					22	250	509	74	44	45		
1918	892					96	268	447	29	41	11		
1917	827					0	66	436	111	45	169		
1916	1,084					0	53	435	166	288	142		
Average						29	159	457	95	104	92		
Potatoes:													
1919	7,668	493	368	555	684	848	1,269	644	433	484	711	732	447
1918	6,823	286	318	325	609	790	1,171	618	349	504	679	764	410
1917	6,441	368	311	373	313	882	1,054	717	305	571	727	527	293
1916	6,568	424	358	505	629	752	1,219	661	230	359	626	479	326
Average		393	339	439	559	818	1,178	660	329	479	686	625	369
Strawberries:													
1919	243	0	0	4	40	180	18	1					
1918	304	0	2	15	68	219	0	0					
1917	679	1	11	23	56	285	303	0					
1916	584	0	16	9	63	314	176	6					
Average		0	7	12	57	250	124	2					
Tomatoes:													
1919	943	10	26	107	138	210	350	47	0	1	7	28	19
1918	638	8	5	57	156	228	237	4	1	0	0	0	2
1917	696	8	8	7	43	235	299	87	0	1	4	0	4
1916	1,049	14	65	151	240	231	281	30	7	10	11	10	9
Average		10	26	80	144	226	292	42	2	3	5	10	9

CARLOADS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNLOADED AT PHILADELPHIA.

By States of Origin.

Originating State.	Apples.				Potatoes.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Maine	48	3	1	19	486	143	225	439
New Hampshire	48	3	0	7				
Massachusetts	152	9	13	12				
New York	733	1127	1065	1423	1203	779	384	755
New Jersey	35	35	7	64	747	814	731	416
Pennsylvania	255	368	290	551	1890	1876	1610	1775
Delaware	112	65	150	87	79	34	47	64
Maryland	128	122	10	97	276	117	78	160
Virginia	339	435	371	373	939	704	1697	1456
West Virginia	193	175	37	248				
North Carolina					357	403	220	229
South Carolina					277	447	399	164
Georgia					13	74	0	19
Florida					443	908	744	350
Ohio	4	0	0	37	0	9	0	111
Indiana	2	0	0	7	0	2	7	6
Illinois	7	0	0	12	10	0	5	10
Michigan	6	0	0	1	402	267	26	438
Wisconsin					386	187	60	114
Minnesota					19	41	0	5
Idaho	62	0	0	3	0	1	3	2
Washington	645	139	234	334				
Oregon	54	3	0	3				
Colorado					0	4	18	2
California	21	2	5	3				
Imports	4	3	0	1	118	0	4	11
All other	17	212	160	60	23	13	183	42
Total	2865	2701	2343	3342	7668	6823	6441	6568

	Strawberries.				Tomatoes.			
New York	3	0	0	5				
Delaware	5	13	24	65	1	0	2	21
Maryland	24	34	73	70				
Virginia	86	72	178	161				
North Carolina	72	114	155	98				
South Carolina	0	6	0	21				
Florida	18	23	64	59	682	568	524	793
Ohio					3	0	0	3
Mississippi	8	0	2	3	196	122	149	194
Kentucky	1	41	22	5				
Tennessee	3	0	12	10	0			3
Texas					15	5	15	14
Louisiana	17	0	3	12				
California					41	1	5	13
All other	6	1	146	76	5	1	1	8
Total	243	304	679	584	943	698	696	1049

	Peaches.				Cantaloupes.			
New York	31	38	186	347				
New Jersey	3	5	0	1				
Pennsylvania	14	12	19	59				
Delaware	64	10	16	39	82	25	40	79
Maryland	9	2	4	22	105	18	35	146
Virginia	6	5	0	27				
West Virginia	8	2	0	30				
North Carolina	20	16	37	17	122	72	210	199
Georgia	748	788	486	420	43	35	9	55
Florida					4	0	50	7
Tennessee	5	6	0	0				
Texas	3	2	0	7				
Arkansas	12	0	40	40	9	1	0	8
Colorado					130	81	140	85
New Mexico					1	3	0	0
Arizona					73	41	28	17
California	8	0	27	50	420	210	302	313
All other	13	6	10	25	60	7	0	15
Total	944	892	827	1084	1049	493	814	924

	Cabbage.				Onions.			
Massachusetts	0	3	1	0	257	207	157	226
New York	886	1037	762	931	474	667	489	461
New Jersey	2	1	10	4	71	132	70	80
Pennsylvania	119	31	93	27	20	7	14	36
Delaware	0	0	1	7				
Maryland	40	4	4	1	28	9	15	14
Virginia	181	186	118	299	11	11	10	9
North Carolina	5	16	0	6				
South Carolina	167	223	78	211				
Florida	239	432	241	70				
Ohio					129	106	139	97
Indiana					51	42	23	55
Illinois					12	0	1	7
Michigan					13	4	2	9
Wisconsin	1	0	2	0				
Iowa					11	13	49	8
Kentucky					17	8	0	1
Texas					163	268	421	392
Louisiana					2	1	11	4
Washington					20	12	3	12
Colorado					0	2	0	15
California	18	0	10	1	71	8	59	12
Imports					25	34	143	126
All other	4	3	5	8	23	11	0	10
Total	1662	1936	1325	1565	1398	1542	1606	1574

Grain

GRAIN MARKETS IGNORE BULLISH FACTORS DURING WEEK.

Bearish Sentiment Prevails—Wheat and Corn Prices Slump—Wheat Export Sales Brisk.

The week ending Mar. 14 started with a break of 3¢ in May wheat, but only ½¢ in May corn, and weakness in wheat continued throughout the period, the week closing with a break of 3¢ on Saturday and 4¢ on Monday. Corn was apparently influenced by the weakness in wheat.

The decline in the futures for the week was as follows: Chicago May wheat 12½¢ and May corn 3¢, Minneapolis May wheat 14¢, Kansas City 13¼¢ and Winnipeg 8¾¢.

Cash wheat was in good demand throughout the week, if the premiums were an indication, which made the heavy short selling of the futures by speculators seem illogical. Premiums on cash wheat were not only maintained throughout the week but advanced on Red Winter. At the close they were as follows, in Chicago: No. 2 Red 9¢ to 11¢ over March, No. 2 Hard 1¢ to 3¢, No. 2 Dark Hard 3¢ to 5¢, No. 1 Northern 1¢ to 5¢, and No. 1 Dark Northern 5¢ to 11¢ over March. As March averaged about 8½¢ over May, the premiums were that much more over May.

At the close of the week bids sent to Illinois points were as follows: No. 2 Hard for 3-day shipment, 1½¢ over March, and 5-day shipment, 1¢ over March.

Large Sales of Export Wheat.

Notwithstanding the strength of cash wheat, which was caused by demand for both milling and export, as export sales were large, the speculative element of the trade was extremely bearish. Bullish news regarding supplies was both misconstrued and ignored and the large export business was likewise ignored. Speculators contend that there is wheat enough to last until next harvest—so why worry about supplies and the demand for cash wheat? Unfavorable reports from the growing crop were likewise ignored, while favorable reports were used as bearish arguments. Labor-and-wage dissensions and the general economic situation were also regarded as bearish. In short, sentiment leaned decisively to the bear side, as regards the wheat market, with the result that about the only buying was to take profits on short sales. The fact that the demand for cash wheat kept prices far above the futures made no impression on the speculators, who persistently hammered the market.

Export sales of wheat that were reported up to Mar. 12 amounted to nearly 3,000,000 bus. Italy, France, and Sweden were reported as the buyers. On Mar. 14 the British commission was reported as buying, as was also Italy, France, Spain, and Holland. Sales were estimated between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bus. Taking off hedges by elevator companies on the wheat sold for export caused an advance in the futures market on Mar. 14. This advance was met with heavy selling by commission houses and brokers, which resulted in a 4¢ break below the closing price of Mar. 12. Some of the selling was thought to be liquidation of long wheat, but the bulk of it was credited to short account.

Another bullish factor that was ignored was a decrease of 1,423,000 bus. for the week in the visible supply of wheat in the United States, which reduced the total to 26,400,000 against 48,400,000 bus. a year ago.

Offerings of wheat from the country "to arrive" were reported as lighter than a year ago, and further shrinkage in the movement from the country was expected.

Corn was relatively stronger than wheat throughout the week, and would have done better had not wheat dragged it down. Yet the receipts at primary markets were large, amounting to 9,500,000 bus. against 4,915,000 a year ago. Cash corn also weakened somewhat as compared with May. On Mar. 14, No. 3 Mixed sold in Chicago at 6¢ to 7¢ under May and Yellow 5½¢ to 6¼¢ under. Bids sent by Chicago commission houses to Illinois points were as follows: For No. 3 Mixed 7¢ under May, and Yellow 6¼¢; No. 4 Mixed 10¢, and Yellow 9½¢ under May.

Tuesday, Mar. 15.—"Green bug" reports from Oklahoma and a London cable stating that the British commission had bought 4,000,000 bus. of American wheat in the last two days resulted in higher prices on Mar. 15. It is estimated that 5,000,000 bus. of wheat were sold for export on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Closing prices on Mar. 15 were: Chicago May wheat, $1.48⅞; Chicago March wheat, $1.55⅝; Chicago May corn, 69¢; Kansas City May wheat, $1.42¼; Minneapolis May wheat, $1.42; Winnipeg May wheat, $1.80⅜.

Minneapolis reported an improved demand for flour on Mar. 15. Good No. 2 Dark Hard Northern sold at 12¢ to 25¢ over the May futures.

WHEAT SUPPLIES NOT EXCESSIVE.

(Concluded from front page.)

through in bond and cleared at seaports. This 40,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat has taken the place of American wheat, it is true, but the Canadian surplus has been reduced that much; therefore the ultimate effect is not bearish. Most of the 40,000,000 bus. has gone into consumption, but part of it was included in the visible supply.

But for the importation of this 40,000,000 bus. from Canada, supplies in the United States would be 280,000,000 bus. instead of 320,000,000, while Canadian supplies would be 40,000,000 bus. greater than they are. Total supplies of 320,000,000 bus. in the three positions on Mar. 1 are, therefore, not properly comparable with the Mar. 1 totals of previous years.

The Mar. 1 supplies should not be regarded as a surplus. Four months' consumption and seed for spring seeding must come out of these stocks. The remainder is the surplus for export to July 1 and for carryover into the new crop year on that date.

Summarized, the supply and requirements of the United States on Mar. 1 appear as follows:

Supplies on Mar. 1—	*Bushels.*
On farms	238,000,000
Country mills and elevators	82,000,000
Visible	30,000,000
Total	320,000,000
Four months' requirements:	
Consumption	175,000,000
Spring seeding	25,000,000
Total	200,000,000
Surplus:	
Probable exports	80,000,000
Carryover July 1	40,000,000
	120,000,000

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Mar. 11.

[Cents per bu.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	175½	.....	178¾	171½	.....	175
	No. 3	165⅝	.....	.....	157⅞	164½	156
	No. 4	165⅛	.....	.....	155	155½	152¼
Hard Winter	No. 1	177½	175	173¼	169¼	172⅜	167
	No. 2	173	.....	168	.....	169½	165
	No. 3	171¼	.....	.....	.....	169½	162½
Red Winter	No. 1	179	179½	177½	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2	.....	177½	176	.....	178	....
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	178	178	176	171	177	172
	No. 2	170	171	169	166	171	165
	No. 3	163	162	161	156	160	157
	No. 4	153	149	150	145	150	147
North'n Spring	No. 3	163	154	150	148	156	....
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	168	166	165	.....	.....
	No. 2	.....	169	165⅞	163	165	162⅞
	No. 3	170	167	166	160	164	164⅜
	No. 4	.....	164⅜	162½	.....	.....	161
Hard Winter	No. 1	163½	161⅜	159⅞	158⅞	160¼	157
	No. 2	161⅜	160⅜	158	157⅜	159⅜	156½
	No. 3	159½	158⅜	156⅜	156⅜	157	154
	No. 4	157⅝	156⅜	153⅜	152⅜	156	151
Red Winter	No. 2	173	172⅜	.....	170⅜	171	....
	No. 3	.....	168	167	168	.....	.....
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	180½	180	178	180½	.....	176
	No. 2	179	179	180	180	179	174
	No. 3	176½	177	178	176	175	172

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
White	No. 3	66½	65⅞	65	63	64	....
	No. 4	63½	63	62¼	61	62	61
Yellow	No. 2	.....	69¼	68⅜	67	69	....
	No. 3	66	66	64⅜	63½	64¼	63
	No. 4	63⅜	63¼	62½	61¼	62	60½
Mixed	No. 2	.....	69	68⅜	66½	.....	.....
	No. 3	66	65⅞	65	63	64	62⅜
	No. 4	63½	63¼	62½	61	62	60½
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 3	57⅜	57¼	56⅞	54⅜	57	54¼
	No. 4	55	55	54½	53⅜	55	53¼
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	62	61⅞	61⅜	60¼	.....	60⅜
	No. 3	60¼	60	60	59½	62	58½
	No. 4	58½	59	58½	58	59½	57½
Yellow	No. 2	60⅜	62	61¼	61	61½	60½
	No. 3	59½	59⅜	59⅜	59⅛	59½	57½
	No. 4	58	58⅜	58¼	57⅞	58	56⅝
Mixed	No. 2	60⅜	60⅜	60½	59⅜	60⅜	59
	No. 3	58⅜	58⅜	59	58	58⅜	57¼
	No. 4	.....	58	57½	57½	57½	56
St. Louis.							
White	No. 2	67	67	.....	.....	66½	....
	No. 3	64½	64¼	63½	63	63¾	62¾
	No. 4	62⅞	62¼	61½	60	61	....
Yellow	No. 3	65	64⅜	64	63	64½	62⅜
	No. 4	.....	61⅜	61	60¼	61	61¼

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
White	No. 1	46½	46	46½	44⅞	45½	44
	No. 2	46	46	46	44⅜	45	44
	No. 3	45½	44⅜	44⅜	43½	44	42½
	No. 4	44½	43	44	43	43¾	41
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 2	42½	.....	41	41½	41⅜	39½
	No. 3	41	40½	40½	39⅜	40	38⅜
	No. 4	39½	39¼	40	.....	39½	38
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	.....	46½	46	.....	45½	....
	No. 3	45⅜	45½	45	44½	44⅜	43
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	47½	47½	47	46¼	46	45
	No. 2	47	47	46¾	45⅜	46¼	44⅜
	No. 3	46	45⅜	45⅜	44⅜	45½	44
	No. 4	45½	45	45	44	44	....

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	147	145	144	140	142	138
Chicago.							
No. 2		.....	148¼	.....	.....	.....	145

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Wheat	Mar.	171	167½	166½	168	166½	162½
	May	162	159	158⅜	159⅜	157⅛	153½
Corn	May	71½	71	70½	71⅛	70½	69¼
	July	73½	73	72⅝	73⅝	72⅝	71⅜
Oats	May	46½	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	44⅜	43⅜
	July	47	46⅜	46¼	46¼	45⅜	44⅛
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Mar.	159⅜	155⅜	155	158	155½	151½
	May	156⅜	153	152⅜	153⅞	151½	147⅞
Corn	May	64½	64⅛	63⅞	64⅜	63¼	62⅝
	July	67½	67⅛	66⅜	67⅛	66⅜	65⅝
Oats	May	45⅜	45⅛	45	44⅜	44⅜	43⅛

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKETS REPORTED STEADY UNDER LIGHT RECEIPTS.

Soft Condition of Country Roads Prevents Heavy Movement of Hay from Farms.

The arrivals of hay in the principal markets during the week ending Mar. 12 were slightly less than those of the previous week as indicated by the carload statement below:

Cities.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 5.	Cities.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 5.
New York	219	224	Minneapolis		
Pittsburgh	168	173	St. Paul	68	88
Cincinnati	187	257	Los Angeles	101	129
Chicago	227	170	San Francisco	113	141
Kansas City	412	496	Memphis	64	108

Stocks in practically all markets are small and while trading is still exceedingly light compared with former years the country demand in many sections showed signs of improvement. The interior demand was also better.

While in the northeast conditions are draggy, markets in other sections are in fair condition to absorb increased offerings. Spring weather, causing preparations for putting in crops, and soft conditions of country roads are preventing a heavy movement of hay at the present time. Prices ruled steady to higher.

Choice Timothy Commands Premium.

Timothy.—Choice quality timothy still commands a premium in many markets and light two-wire bales were in excellent demand in Chicago. That market reports a scarcity of good timothy on the north side where prices ruled easily $2 higher than on the south side for the same grade of hay. The latter section was well supplied while tracks on the north side were cleaned up. Advices from country points indicate that comparatively little hay is baled and loaded and it is unlikely that there will be a heavy run within the next few weeks. The better grade is in good request but poor hay continues to sell at sacrifice prices. Receipts of timothy, clover mixed, and clover were exceedingly light in the Kansas City market. Jacksonville reports the storing of a number of off-grade cars of hay in public warehouses to prevent demurrage from accruing. The demand for clover is limited in Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

Alfalfa.—The receipts of Idaho alfalfa in Kansas City decreased materially but as dairymen, feed dealers, and feeders in that market are well supplied it would not be possible to maintain prices if receipts become heavy. Chicago appears to be the better outlet, as the 12 cars received during the week were insufficient to take care of the demand. Dealers advise that it will be easy to take care of any unusual demand on short notice. Pacific coast markets are weaker. Southeastern markets report that trade is slackening because of better pasturage conditions. Receipts and stocks in New Orleans are large. Choice hay is meeting with a ready sale in Omaha.

Prairie.—Receipts of prairie hay were light and prices well maintained. Arrivals in Chicago were insufficient, especially State hay, which advanced to $15. Markets are well cleaned up and a broader demand is

(Concluded on page 189, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS MAR. 12.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	New Orleans.	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	30.00	25.00	.....	30.00	30.50	30.00	27.00	29.00	23.00	23.50	26.00	20.00	.....	[2]20.00	.....
Standard timothy	28.50	24.00	25.00	29.00	29.50	29.00	.....	28.00	22.50	21.50	24.00	18.50	.....	[2]18.00	.....
No. 2 timothy	27.00	22.50	24.00	27.00	28.50	28.50	25.00	26.00	22.00	19.00	22.00	17.00	.....	[2]15.50	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	27.00	21.50	22.00	29.00	28.50	29.00	.....	.....	22.00	20.00	22.00	17.00	.....	[2]18.50	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	25.50	.....	20.00	29.00	.....	28.50	.....	.....	20.50	20.50	21.00	16.00	.....	[2]16.75	.....
No. 1 clover	23.00	.....	24.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	20.50	20.00	16.00	.....	[2]16.50	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	30.00	32.00	32.00	28.00	30.00	26.00	.....	24.00	21.00	19.50	20.50	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	30.50	25.00	27.00	24.00	.....	21.00	19.00	15.50	19.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	28.00	27.00	.....	20.50	25.50	18.00	.....	19.00	17.00	10.50	16.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	15.50	12.50	14.50	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	13.50	11.00	12.00	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	11.00	11.50	8.50	.....
Grain hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	32.50	32.00	31.50	33.00	.....	33.00	.....	.....	27.50	30.50	25.75	23.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	33.00	34.00	34.00	33.00	31.00	34.00	25.00	.....	29.00	33.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00
Hard winter	33.00	32.00	.....	33.00	34.00	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	31.50	26.00	.....	21.00	22.50	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	31.50	31.00	30.00	33.00	.....	33.00	.....	.....	29.00	29.50	25.00	22.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	36.00	32.00	34.00	.....	36.00	.....	.....	31.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	33.00	36.00	.....	.....	.....	29.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	34.00	.....	31.00	.....	.....	22.00	22.00	.....
Rye middlings	27.00	27.00	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	26.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	47.00	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00	43.00	43.50	41.00	43.00	45.00	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	37.25	36.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	34.50	34.50	37.00	.....	30.50	35.00
Cottonseed (36%)	36.50	34.50	34.00	29.00	25.00	30.00	25.00	31.00	30.75	32.00	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	34.00	30.00	.....	30.00	23.00	28.00	25.00	.....	23.00	.....	18.50	18.00	26.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	.....	42.20	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.30	41.43	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed (white)	30.00	30.00	30.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	27.00	29.00	25.50	24.00	19.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	41.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	35.50	23.00	.....	31.00	[3]30.00
Beet pulp	32.00	36.00	35.00	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	.....	36.50	.....	.....	46.00	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

DEMAND FOR FEEDSTUFFS STILL FAR BELOW NORMAL.

Pacific Coast Markets Decidedly Weak—Prices in Other Sections Generally Lower.

The production of feedstuffs during the week ending Mar. 12 was light but quite ample because of the abnormally slow retail business, which in the heavy consuming sections is variously estimated at from 25 to 50% of normal.

In anticipation of an increased consumptive demand for millfeeds which generally is heaviest between January and March, stocks are firmly held by jobbers and a spontaneous buying movement would no doubt result in advancing prices. The demand from farmers and feeders usually declines in April and continues to fall off until it reaches the low point in July. Pastures constitute the most important source of feed during the summer months.

Middle Western Markets Steady.

Pacific coast and southern markets were distressingly dull and quoted materially lower prices. Middle western markets were steady but showed an easier tendency the last two days of the week. Markets in consuming sections were generally lower. Transportation conditions remain excellent. Lake navigation which ordinarily commences between Apr. 9 and 23 is expected to start earlier this year because of the few ice flows. This will result in decreased transportation cost.

Stocks at present are uniformly good and offerings satisfactory, in fact, in excess of requirements. Grazing is lessening the demand for feeds in many sections.

Wheat mill feeds.—During the latter part of the week, wheat mill feeds developed a weak tendency and prices in consuming sections are from 75¢ to $1 per ton lower. Minneapolis reports that the demand for bran was better than it was for other wheat feeds. Southwestern mills were offering bran in the Chicago market at lower prices than northwestern mills on Monday and Tuesday; then followed a period when both sections were quoting on an equal basis and the last few days of the week northwestern mills were quoting slightly more favorable prices in that market. Mixed cars of bran and middlings were in fair request. Season bran is offered at around $22 Minneapolis. The price asked for April bran is about 75¢ lower than that asked for March shipment. April shipment middlings command a premium over March shipment.

Cottonseed Meal Prices Lower.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Cottonseed meal remains quiet. Prices are about 50¢ lower. The improvement in the demand last week did not continue. Cottonseed feeds are used principally for fattening cattle and the demand from feeders has been discouragingly light. Stocks are good. Light sales resulted in hulls being quoted lower. Fertilizer demand is poor.

Linseed meal and cake.—A better export demand resulted in both linseed meal and cake displaying a firm tendency. The feeding demand also improved. Linseed meal is fed to practically all kinds of live stock especially young animals, and de-

pressing influences in the cottonseed meal market would not necessarily affect the linseed meal situation. Quotations in leading markets are unchanged and jobbers continue to offer forward shipment at lower than mill prices. Stocks are equal to present requirements.

Gluten feed.—The demand diminished but several mills are still anywhere from two to three weeks behind with their orders. Production has been about 60% of normal or that of a year ago and the demand decreased to about the same extent. The price is unchanged from a week ago. No improvement is reported in the starch and sirup situation and an overproduction of gluten feed is not anticipated by mills at this time.

Hominy feed— Dairymen bought fair quantities of hominy feed, but no extensive increase in the demand has been shown. Heavy corn reserves are anything but conducive to a confident buying of this feed, because farmers and feeders deem it inadvisable to feed fresh cows heavily with either corn meal or hominy feed at this season of the year. Prices are about 50¢ lower, and business is quiet. A number of corn mills are running only half time and their output is necessarily limited. The demand is about equal to production.

Alfalfa meal—Alfalfa meal was quoted $2 lower in Cincinnati, which market reported a brisk demand the previous week. New Orleans reports an improved inquiry for this commodity, but principal markets describe the situation as dull and easier with hardly enough business transacted to establish a market. Chicago prices for both No. 1 and No. 2 are slightly stronger than a week ago, due rather to an advance in hay prices than increased buying. Production is light with feed manufacturers practically out of the market.

Beet pulp—As compared with the sparse demand, beet pulp was in liberal supply and both domestic and Canadian pulp were offered in New England territory at $34, a decline of $4 from last week. European pulp was unchanged at $32 spot f. o. b. New York. Seaboard markets are especially weak. Storage stocks are only slowly disposed of. Buffalo reports about 4,000 tons on hand.

Other feeds.—Reground oat feed is quoted on an average of $7.50 f. o. b. Chicago, a few lots changing hands at $6.50. Northeastern markets quote this commodity around $13 and white corn bran at $30.50. Rye middlings and brewers' grains are in good supply and are quoted at $20 and $29, respectively, Milwaukee. Imported Irish D. B. grains are offered at $31.50 spot f. o. b. cars New York.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF HAY MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 188.)

reported, particularly in Omaha, where prices for the various grades advanced from $1 to $2.50 per ton.

Straw.—Receipts of straw were limited and spot stocks generally are low. Arrivals sold readily at slightly higher prices from those of last week. Quoted prices are: Rye straw $19 New York, $17 Baltimore, $15 Cincinnati, $15 Pittsburgh, $14.50 Chicago, $8.50 Minneapolis; wheat straw $14.50 Baltimore, $8 Cincinnati, $14.50 Pittsburgh, $12.50 Chicago, $8 Minneapolis, $8.50 Omaha; oat straw $18.50 Baltimore, $8 Cincinnati, $14.50 Pittsburgh, $13.50 Chicago, $8.50 Minneapolis, $9.50 Omaha.

EGG MARKETS STILL WEAK UNDER VERY HEAVY SUPPLIES.

Storing Movement Not Yet Begun—Consumptive Demand Far Below Receipts.

Heavy receipts of eggs with a consumptive demand insufficient to clean them up and a light demand for storage caused the markets to remain weak and unsettled during the week ending Mar. 12. The supply was considerably heavier than the demand, throwing the balance of the market in favor of the buyer. Price declines were not large but there was a gradual lowering of values at all trading centers.

Markets found but little support from those contemplating storing for the season, and speculative interest was entirely lacking. Aside from being a little early in the year to store, most dealers are waiting for lower prices. The fact that loans are hard to obtain is also causing the trade to hesitate about storing except on an absolutely safe basis. Storage packing is being done in many of the States, but as yet there are few eggs for packing on the markets. Some eggs are being rehandled in the markets but storing is yet on a limited basis.

Very Heavy Arrivals Reported.

The present increase in storage consists principally of eggs stored against loss and because it was found impossible to move them. Eggs have come in so fast the past weeks that it has been impossible for them to be absorbed by consumptive demand and with stores full there was nothing to do but place them in storage or move them at heavy losses. Receipts at the four eastern markets for the week were 410,591 cases, representing an increase over the previous week of 38,952 cases.

Shippers have had more confidence in the markets than receivers. The early part of the week country markets were fairly firm at a range comparatively higher than that of distributing markets. A large part of the eggs now on dealers' floors is being held under limit by shippers. Toward the middle of the week there were signs of weakness, but on the whole country prices are still relatively high. This is hard to explain, since production all over the country undoubtedly is above normal.

Heaviest Declines on Lower Grades.

One noticeable feature of the price changes during the week was the increasing weakness of the poorer grades of eggs while the fancy northern eggs were slower in declining. Receipts of low grade firsts and seconds from the South are increasing and with the market in their favor, buyers are becoming critical. As a result there was a gradual widening of the range of prices. Fresh gathered firsts averaged 33½¢ at New York during the week.

Trading in California and hennery eggs is still weak and unsettled. Receipts have been heavy and demand limited. Price declines, however, were not so heavy as the previous week and the premiums at which they sold over western eggs was not so large. Receipts of hennery eggs are decreasing as some of them are being used for hatching purposes.

The 2,740 cases of Chinese eggs which arrived at New York about two weeks ago are practically unsalable. They will probably go into storage.

PRODUCE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

(Concluded from page 186.)

During the period mentioned approximately 27,500 cars of potatoes were shipped to the Philadelphia market, and of this number, Pennsylvania growers sent 7,151, Virginia 4,796, New York 3,121, New Jersey 2,708, and Maine 1,293 cars. Florida, North and South Carolina supplied the bulk of the very early potatoes, with 2,445, 1,209, and 1,287 cars, respectively.

Florida, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia contributed practically 75% of the total number of cars of strawberries unloaded at this market. Florida furnished 164 cars, Maryland 201, North Carolina 439, and Virginia 497 cars. Approximately 3,400 cars of tomatoes were received during the past four years in addition to the home-grown stock from neighboring areas, and of this amount Florida and Mississippi contributed 95%, 2,567 cars from Florida and 661 cars from Mississippi.

It will be noted that with the exception of cantaloupes and apples, States west of the Mississippi River are negligible factors in sources of supplies of these fruits and vegetables for the Philadelphia market.

The table of monthly unloads indicates the months when shipments are most abundant, but at times the actual state of supply is affected considerably by the receipts of numerous small-lot shipments and haulings from adjacent sections.

Shipments of early southern cabbage to Mar. 1 were about 900 cars less than to the corresponding date last season, a decrease of 36%.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Mar. 5.

City.	Carlots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$21.00	$20.00
Clinton, N. C.	.....	20.00
Monroe, N. C.	22.00	18.50
Tarboro, N. C.	20.00	18.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	23.00	18.00
Abbeville, S. C.	20.00	.....
Aiken, S. C.	22.00	.....
Anderson, S. C.	21.00	20.00
Blackville, S. C.	22.00	.....
Camden, S. C.	21.00	18.00
Greenville, S. C.	23.00	20.00
Manning, S. C.	20.00	.....
Newberry, S. C.	22.00	20.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	.....	18.00
Rock Hill, S. C.	20.00	18.00
St. Mathews, S. C.	22.00	20.00
Sumter, S. C.	.....	18.00
Westminster, S. C.	.....	20.00
Albertville, Ala.	21.00	16.00
New Orleans, La.	22.00	.....
Blytheville, Ark.	18.00	.....
Earle, Ark.	18.00	.....
Forrest City, Ark.	20.00	.....
Jonesboro, Ark.	19.00	14.00
Newport, Ark.	18.00	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	19.00	.....
Searcy, Ark.	19.00	.....
Texarkana, Ark.	20.03	16.00
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	19.00	15.00
Alligator, Miss.	22.00	.....
Coldwater, Miss.	19.00	.....
Greenville, Miss.	22.00	.....
Greenwood, Miss.	22.00	.....
Holly Springs, Miss.	18.00	.....
Sardis, Miss.	19.00	.....
West Point, Miss.	19.00	.....
Brownsville, Tenn.	18.00	.....
Dyersburg, Tenn.	18.00	.....
San Marcos, Tex.	16.00	16.00
Memphis, Tex.	18.00	15.00
Floydada, Tex.	14.00	.....
Brownwood, Tex.	.....	16.00
Jefferson, Tex.	.....	15.00
Sweetwater, Tex.	.....	15.00
Marshall, Tex.	.....	15.00
McAlester, Okla.	.....	14.00

Seeds

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED DEMAND CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

Another Large Importation of Red Clover Arrives at New York—Prices Somewhat Higher.

The belated demand which came with a rush two weeks ago continued to gain impetus during the week ending Mar. 12. Prices for several kinds of clovers and grasses were quoted higher or somewhat stronger in a number of cities. Some uneasiness is apparent for fear that the active selling season will not continue so long as usual because of the progress that already has been made in seeding operations. Country merchants are reordering frequently, but in small quantities, and insisting on immediate shipment.

Clovers and alfalfa.—The largest advance in seed prices during the week was for red clover which was quoted 50¢ to $2 or more per 100 lbs. higher than the preceding week. Individual seedsmen's quotations showed considerable variation depending largely upon their spot stocks or stocks in transit. Approximately 935,000 lbs. of red clover arrived at New York from France and about 5,500 lbs. from Germany.

Alsike Clover Prices Advance.

Alsike clover prices were a little higher in a few markets but this kind was not in so good demand as red clover. Trading in sweet clover and alfalfa was reported as being slow in most markets except Kansas City and Salt Lake City. It is reported that growers in Utah pooled about 4,000,000 lbs. of alfalfa and sweet clover seed and have disposed of only a small percentage of their original holdings. The stocks of sweet clover controlled by growers in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota are estimated to be over 1,000,000 lbs. and are being held for higher prices.

Grasses.—Timothy, Kentucky bluegrass, redtop, and even orchard grass prices were firmer or somewhat higher in several important markets. About 36,000 and 16,000 lbs. of redtop were exported from New York to Great Britain and Germany, respectively. Baltimore exported 11,200 lbs. of Kentucky bluegrass to Holland during the week. No improvement in the export demand for timothy and Kentucky bluegrass has been noted recently.

Millets and sorgos.—Not much interest seems to be manifested yet in millets and sorgos, except at a few of the jobbing points where an extensive carload business is usually done at this time of the year. The country movement from growers' or local shippers' hands has been very backward and prices paid to growers have been much smaller than for the 1919 crop. The average price paid to growers in the West and Southwest for the 1920 crop of golden millet was about $1.50 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. country point. Considerable variation in prices paid to growers of amber and orange sorgo seed occurred ranging from 75¢ to $1.25 per 100 lbs. in the important producing sections.

Miscellaneous.—Spot stocks of rape seed are small in some markets and prices are stronger or 75¢ to $1 higher. Seattle continues, however, to offer Japanese rape seed at $6.50 per 100 lbs. There has been a poor demand for hairy vetch at prices less than one-half of those prevailing last year at a corresponding time.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAR. 12.

Prices given are for high qualities of seeds offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains which are per bu.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 12, 1920.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 12, 1919.
Clovers:															
Red clover	23.00	21.00	21.50	21.50	22.10	23.50	21.25	22.00	20.00	19.00	21.50	18.50	20.00	36.80	43.50
Alsike clover	24.00	23.50	29.50	24.50	25.00	27.00	22.50	24.00	23.00	25.00	28.00	22.60	27.00	38.60	32.00
White clover	50.00	53.00	60.00	53.00	60.00	55.00	47.50	55.00	57.00	60.00	57.00	55.00	55.00	62.60	48.00
Crimson clover	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.50	.....	.....	8.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.80	20.00
Sweet clover	10.00	11.00	14.00	10.25	11.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	9.50	11.00	11.00	12.00	15.00	36.15	23.00
Lespedeza	.....	25.00	29.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.40	28.00
Alfalfa	16.00	16.00	21.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	17.50	19.00	17.00	18.00	17.00	18.00	18.00	42.10	21.00
Grasses:															
Timothy	7.25	7.00	8.00	7.15	6.55	7.50	6.40	6.25	6.75	7.00	7.25	6.50	8.00	14.25	10.80
Redtop	14.00	14.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	13.40	14.00	13.75	14.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	20.50	14.00
Kentucky bluegrass	27.00	26.00	28.00	26.75	27.50	26.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.00	28.00	28.50	28.00	30.55	23.00
Orchard grass	13.50	14.00	16.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	13.50	14.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	.....	18.00	26.05	28.00
Italian rye grass	6.00	6.00	7.75	.....	.....	.....	7.50	8.50	.....	7.00	8.75	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Perennial (English) rye grass	6.00	6.00	.....	7.00	.....	.....	7.50	8.50	8.50	8.00	9.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	27.00	24.00	.....	.....	22.50	25.00	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	.....	36.00	24.50
Bromus inermis	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.50	.....	15.00	18.00	.....	18.00	29.80	23.50
Millets:															
Golden millet	4.00	4.25	4.50	3.75	3.00	.....	2.60	2.75	2.30	1.75	2.75	.....	7.00	6.00	5.25
Common millet	3.50	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	1.75	2.25	1.75	1.50	2.50	.....	5.00	4.05	4.00
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.25	2.00	1.50	2.00	.....	.....	4.00	5.25
Hungarian millet	4.00	4.50	.....	3.60	.....	.....	3.10	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.75	6.25
Japanese millet	6.50	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	6.50	6.00	.....	6.00	7.50	.....	.....	13.50	5.25
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.10	2.00	1.50	2.25	.....	.....	3.60	3.85
Sorgos ("cane"):															
Amber sorgo	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.25	2.00	.....	.....	3.40	4.25
Orange sorgo	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	2.10	1.35	2.75	.....	.....	3.65	4.00
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.65	5.50
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	1.90	1.85	1.25	2.25	.....	.....	3.10	3.75
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	1.90	1.85	1.35	2.50	.....	.....	3.15	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	1.65	2.50	.....	.....	3.40	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	4.00	3.50	3.75	3.50	3.00	4.00	.....	7.00	14.20	14.50
Rape	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.75	10.00	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.00	8.00	8.25	.....	6.50	11.60	9.00
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	11.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	.....	12.50	12.50	18.00	.....	18.25	.....	14.00	29.90	18.75
Common vetch	5.25	5.00	.....	8.00	.....	.....	6.75	9.00	.....	10.00	10.25	.....	6.00	10.10	8.00
Peas:															
Canada field peas	4.25	4.50	4.75	4.20	4.25	4.75	4.00	4.00	4.50	.....	4.00	.....	4.00	6.05	5.50
Cowpeas	.....	4.50	4.80	.....	.....	6.00	4.50	.....	4.35	5.00	.....	.....	.....	10.35	6.15
Beans:															
Soy beans	.....	3.50	4.15	.....	.....	4.25	[1] 9.00	[1] 10.00	6.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	9.35	5.00
White field beans	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	7.00	.....	.....	8.35	7.25
Velvet beans	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	6.00
Seed potatoes	.....	2.50	2.60	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	1.75	3.00	.....	.....	5.55	2.85
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	1.65	1.65	1.40	.....	2.00	1.30	2.25	1.25	1.75	2.40	.....	3.35	3.10	2.90
Seed wheat	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	3.00	2.55	.....	2.25	3.75	2.80
Seed oats	.....	.75	.80	.80	.....	.70	.65	.70	.70	.75	1.20	.....	.90	1.30	.95
Seed barley	.....	1.40	.....	1.30	1.20	.....	1.10	1.00	1.50	1.50	2.05	.....	1.30	2.10	1.40
Seed rye	.....	.....	2.00	2.15	.....	.....	.....	2.25	1.85	1.75	2.50	.....	1.70	2.40	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.60	.....	1.70	.....	1.50	1.60	1.65	1.75	1.50	.....	.....	.....	2.00	1.85

[1] Northern grown.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Mar. 1–15.	July 1–Mar. 15.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	.....	502,800
Canada bluegrass	73,300	847,900
Awnless brome-grass	2,100	6,600
Alsike clover	527,300	1,985,500
Crimson clover	132,500	2,666,500
Red clover	3,015,900	6,590,600
White clover	16,100	60,200
White and alsike clover mixtures	1,600	1,600
Red and alsike clover mixtures	.....	2,300
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	.....	1,100
Broom-corn millet	.....	1,100
Foxtail millet	127,700	320,200
Rape	56,100	2,857,700
Redtop	.....	200
English rye grass	68,800	1,155,900
Italian rye grass	69,000	453,200
Hairy vetch	50,700	627,800
Spring vetch	25,100	94,600

Heavy Movement of Onions.

Movement of the main onion crop to Mar. 1 exceeded the entire movement of last season, about 17,500 cars having been rolled compared with last season's total shipments of 16,704 cars.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Mar. 12:					
Atlantic ports [1]	736	2,025	.....	223	273
Gulf ports [2]	2,072	282	.....	.....	60
Pacific ports [3]	.....	.....	.....	321	.....
Total	**2,808**	**2,307**	.....	**544**	**333**
Previous week	5,939	3,523	4	732	437
Total, July 1, 1920, to Mar. 12, 1921	200,185	18,317	2,549	17,222	29,066

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

Carload shipments of field beans this season have been about 400 cars less than last season. California fell short over 1,000 cars, while Michigan gained nearly 600 cars and other bean-shipping States averaged about the same.

Cotton

PRICES ADVANCE EARLY IN WEEK BUT DECLINE LATER.

Average Price of Middling Touches New Low Mark of 11.01 Cents on Mar. 12.

Prices for both spot cotton and future contracts advanced slightly during the first half of the week ending Mar. 12, but during the last half of the week they resumed a downward trend. By Wednesday the average price of Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets had advanced to 11.22¢ per lb. On Saturday the average price was 11.01¢, a new low mark for the season. The closing average price of Middling for the previous week was 11.06¢; that for the corrsponding day in 1920 was 40.63¢.

The advance in price for March future contracts during the first part of the week brought the closing price on Mar. 9 up to 11.58¢ at New York and 11.25¢ at New Orleans. The net decline during the week in the quotations for March future contracts was 10 points on the New York Cotton Exchange and 4 points on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. March future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 7.23d. per lb. on Mar. 11, compared with 7.21d. the previous week and 26.42d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales increased during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 48,360 bales compared with 38,254 bales the previous week and 59,684 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Reports received indicate that the demand for cotton goods continues inactive and that the rate of consumption of raw cotton by mills is low.

Census Consumption Report.

On Tuesday, Mar. 15, the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for February, together with certain other statistics. The figures show that during the month of February American mills consumed 395,563 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 515,699 bales for February, 1920. The total number consumed by American mills from Aug. 1 to Feb. 28, amounted to 2,729,418 bales, exclusive of linters, against 3,655,010 bales for the corresponding period in 1919–20. The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on Feb. 28, was 1,335,435 bales compared with 1,869,368 bales for the same day last year; and the number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 5,497,019 compared with 3,530,654 bales in 1920. Active spindles were reported as 32,458,528 compared with 34,655,677 for the corresponding period in 1920.

Closing Future Prices for Mar. 12 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
March	11.00	39.75	25.25	10.78	39.42	26.25
May	11.50	36.90	24.62	11.12	37.15	25.10
July	11.94	34.02	23.10	11.51	34.37	23.10
October	12.50	31.59	21.65	12.00	31.35	20.56

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Mar. 12 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Mar. 12, in each of the markets as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	300	275	300	250	300	400	275	475	250	313
Strict Good Middling	250	250	225	275	200	250	300	225	375	225	258
Good Middling	200	200	175	200	150	200	200	150	275	175	193
Strict Middling	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	150	75	100
Middling	**11.25**	**10.50**	**11.50**	**10.25**	**11.50**	**10.25**	**10.60**	**12.00**	**10.75**	**11.01**	
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	150	150	125	150	150	150	150	125	150	125	143
Low Middling	350	300	250	300	250	300	300	250	350	275	293
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	475	400	350	400	450	450	400	350	475	350	410
Good Ordinary [2]	600	500	450	500	550	550	500	450	600	450	515
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	50	100	50	50	50	50	200	100	50	80
Strict Middling	175	150	175	150	150	150	150	275	200	150	173
Middling [2]	350	250	300	250	200	300	250	350	300	300	285
Strict Low Middling [2]	475	350	450	350	350	450	400	475	500	425	423
Low Middling [2]	600	450	600	450	450	600	575	600	650	475	545
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	300	225	250	225	150	250	200	300	250	250	240
Strict Middling [2]	400	325	350	325	250	350	300	375	350	350	338
Middling [2]	500	500	475	450	300	475	400	450	450	425	443
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	350	300	325	275	150	300	300	400	350	325	308
Strict Middling [2]	450	400	425	375	250	400	375	475	450	425	403
Middling [2]	550	500	525	500	300	525	500	550	550	500	500
Sales for week, bales	1,061	577	1,710	30	7,950	1,685	13,101	15,119	2,730	4,397	[3] 48,360

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "*On*" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "*Off*" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Mar. 11.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	4,537,215	5,590,632
Port stocks	1,415,654	1,316,583
Interior receipts	5,481,792	5,815,217
Interior stocks	1,702,645	1,245,820
Into sight	8,034,134	9,400,055
Northern spinners' takings	1,222,749	2,128,544
Southern spinners' takings	2,175,450	2,983,700
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,632,531	4,648,486

Exports for the week ending Mar. 11 amounted to 86,949 bales compared with 113,988 bales the previous week and 225,313 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Mar. 11 amounted to 3,509,968 bales compared with 4,705,589 bales in 1919–20. A comparison of these figures shows that this season's exports are 25.4% less than those for the corresponding period last season.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Mar. 11.

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,193,173	2,460,114
France	422,281	451,457
Germany	708,944	257,307
Italy	367,569	341,254
Japan and China	236,097	545,181
Other countries	581,904	651,276
Total	3,509,968	4,706,589

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Mar. 11, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	68	41
Good Middling	1,984	227
Strict Middling	13,158	3,448
Middling	42,512	7,465
Strict Low Middling	36,390	8,336
Low Middling	7,774	2,000
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,421	1,304
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,457	1,336
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	3
Total	107,796	24,171

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Mar. 11, at the port of New York were 125,965 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 52,761 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 416,958 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 370,871 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

An improved demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a poor demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Low Middling to Middling, California, 1 1/16 ins	10½
Middling, California, 1⅛ ins	13
Strict Good Ordinary, 1⅛ ins	8
Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	13
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	17
Middling, California, 1⅛ ins	12¼
Memphis:	
Good Middling, 1 3/16 ins	22
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	16½
Middling, 1⅛ ins	16
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	12

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 10¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11½¢ per lb. at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	100	Even.
1⅛ ins	300	200
1 3/16 ins	600	450
1¼ ins	800	800

Latest advices received indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice with average staple is quoted nominally at 40¢ per lb. at Savannah.

Average Yields of Cotton and Seed from One Ton of Seed Cotton.

One ton of seed cotton (unginned cotton) grown in the United States yields on the average 1,250 to 1,300 lbs. of seed and 700 to 750 lbs. of lint cotton. During the season 1918–19 the average yield of crude product per ton of cotton seed produced in the United States was as follows: 104 lbs. of linters, 296 lbs. of oil, 969 lbs. of cake and meal, 508 lbs. of hulls—123 lbs. being lost in the process of crushing.

Foreign Markets

NEW FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN SEATTLE AND EUROPE.

Refrigerator Steamships to Carry Apples to London and Cities on Continent.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. is preparing to place nine 15,000-ton steamships, each equipped with 3,000 tons of refrigerated space, on the route between Seattle and Great Britain and continental Europe, says an announcement made by the London Fruit Grower. This fleet of new steamers is now nearing completion in the Clyde shipyards and the first one was scheduled to leave England around Mar. 1. It is planned to have all nine ships in service by the opening of the apple-shipping season next autumn.

Will Reduce Freight Expense.

This new line will operate in a joint refrigerator service with the Holland-America Co., which last autumn took the initial steps in carrying apples to Europe through the Panama Canal. With the entry of the new fleet into service, apples may be transported to European markets in enormous quantities with much less expense and a minimum shrinkage. Each boat will be able to carry 45,000 boxes of apples under refrigeration. The ports on the European side of the Atlantic will include Southampton, where the fresh fruits will be discharged, and London, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Hamburg. Other ports will be included if business is available.

A regular monthly service is at present being maintained between England and continental Europe and Seattle and other Pacific coast ports, six ships being employed. By the opening of the next fruit season it is planned to have all nine of the new carriers on the Seattle route. With the nine carriers it will be possible to maintain a three weeks' schedule and the fleet will be operated on a regular schedule, precisely the same as passenger steamships.

Wool Exports from Uruguay.

The following quantities of wool were exported from Montevideo, Uruguay, during the year 1920, according to unofficial figures submitted by the American consul there.

	Number of bales.	Pounds.
Raw grease wool	69,854	71,865,044
Scoured wool	933	682,372
Semiwashed wool	1,641	1,368,118
	72,428	73,915,534

About 30,000 bales of this amount are said to have been shipped to the United States. Montevideo handles about 85% of the entire wool exports of Uruguay.

British Remove Import Restrictions on Hogs.

The British Ministry of Food issued notice on Mar. 10 that licenses to import fresh or frozen hogs of any weight for any purpose and from any country would be issued freely, according to a cable from the American consul at London.

WHEAT IMPORTS OF EUROPE.

(Concluded from front page.)

bus. of wheat and flour computed as wheat. A small quantity of wheat and flour was exported. Before the war Holland was a heavy importer and exporter. Imports of wheat and flour ranged from 95,000,000 to 105,000,000 bus., while exports averaged about 60,000,000. Net imports therefore averaged about 40,000,000 bus. If the average of the first four months of the season is continued, Holland will have imported 21,000,000 bus. by July 31, or only a little more than 50% of the prewar average.

Belgium is in nearly the same position as Holland regarding wheat imports. Net imports (exports were very small) in the first five months of the crop year were approximately 13,000,000 bus. This rate continued throughout the year would bring the imports up to 31,200,000 bus. The prewar imports ranged from 45,000,000 to 65,000,000 bus. Taking 55,000,000 as the average, Belgium will import 57% of the normal requirement if the average of the first five months is continued to the close of the crop season.

It now appears that India will disappoint the importing countries. It is one thing to "release" a certain amount of grain but quite another matter to export it. Some months ago it was announced that the Government would release approximately 15,000,000 bus. of wheat from the 1920 crop for export. Yet from Apr. 1 (the crop year begins on that date) to Feb. 11 India exported only 5,500,000 bus. of wheat. Because of a greatly reduced acreage for harvest next month and poor crop conditions as a result of drought it is improbable that any more wheat will be exported from the 1920 harvest.

Reduced Freight Rates Between United States and South Africa.

The steamship lines trading between South African ports and the United States have given notice of a reduction in their export freight rates on wool, dry hides and skins, and some other articles, according to the American consul at Cape Town. Because of the severe depreciation in the value of these articles the steamship lines have taken this action in order to maintain exports.

The freight rate on "grease" wool, which is one of South Africa's chief products, has been reduced from 3d. (about 5¢) to 2½d. (about 4¢) per lb. The rate of "scoured" wool is now 3½d. (about 5¢) compared with 4d. (about 6¢) per lb. before the reduction. The rate on dry hides has been reduced from 3d. to 2½d. (about 4¢) per lb. Skins are also carried now at 2½d. (about 4¢) per lb. All conversions are made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Mar. 11 when a shilling was worth about 20¢ and a penny was worth about 1¢.

Mexican Tomatoes Shipped to United States.

Probably 8 or 10 carloads of tomatoes will be shipped from Guaymas to the United States this shipping season says the American consul at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico. The shipping season began about Feb. 1. The tomatoes were all grown by one concern, are of excellent quality, and have already been sold under contract. This is the first time in many years that tomatoes have been grown on a commercial scale in the Guaymas district.

APPLE GROWERS MAY BENEFIT BY ACTION OF AUTHORITIES.

Revocation of Price Control by British Food Controller Urged by Canadians.

The American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London reports that the revocation of the Apple (Prices) Order on Feb. 14 will probably benefit the producer. A drop in the retail prices of inferior apples is expected with a slight increase in consumption. Wholesale prices, however, are not expected to change. The grades of apples in the wholesale markets have fluctuated widely, but this difference in value is not so noticeable in the retail market, where apples are selling at 10 d. per pound (the control price) as far as possible.

Large Supplies Available.

The British food controller states that the removal of control has been rendered possible by the large supplies available and the increasing quantities expected from Australia. It is estimated that 1,250,000 cases will be available for the United Kingdom from this source during the coming season beginning toward the end of March, compared with 830,000 cases shipped last year.

The removal of control was made on the urgent demand of the Canadian growers, who felt that it was unfair to them to be hampered by control during the remainder of the apple season, while the Australian growers would be free from any such impediment. Although the maximum price of control has had little effect on the wholesale market lately the general opinion is that the retail market has been kept unnecessarily high. It is claimed that retailers sold apples of all grades whether good, bad, Extra Fancy, or C grade at the control price of 10 d. per lb.

Italian Lemon Industry Faces Crisis.

Lemon growers in Italy are much concerned because of the difficulty experienced this year in finding an outlet for their excellent lemon crop, most of which is still unpicked. The demand from America has been much less this year. Although some shipments are being made to the United States as well as to England, Germany, France, and other countries, a large part of the crop still remains on the trees.

Hitherto most of the lemons which were not exported have been converted into citrate of lime, which is subsequently used in the manufacture of citric acid. This year, however, the growers complain that their expenses for labor, cultivation, etc., have been so heavy that it is not possible to make any profit by making citrate of lime at the price of 750 lire per 100 kilos ($0.12 per lb.). This price has been established by the Government, and will be paid by the Camera Agrumaria, the association which controls the sale of citrate of lime.

Lemon growers have been holding meetings of protest and complaining to the Government with a view to having the price for citrate of lime increased from 750 to 1,000 lire per 100 kilos ($0.12 to $0.16 per lb.), in order that they may be able to dispose of their lemons. Delegations have been sent to Rome to press this matter. The Government has not as yet permitted any increase in the price, however, probably because of the great depression now existing for citric acid in the world markets.

Conversions into American currency are made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Mar. 11, when a lire was worth $0.036.

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